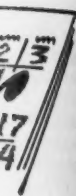


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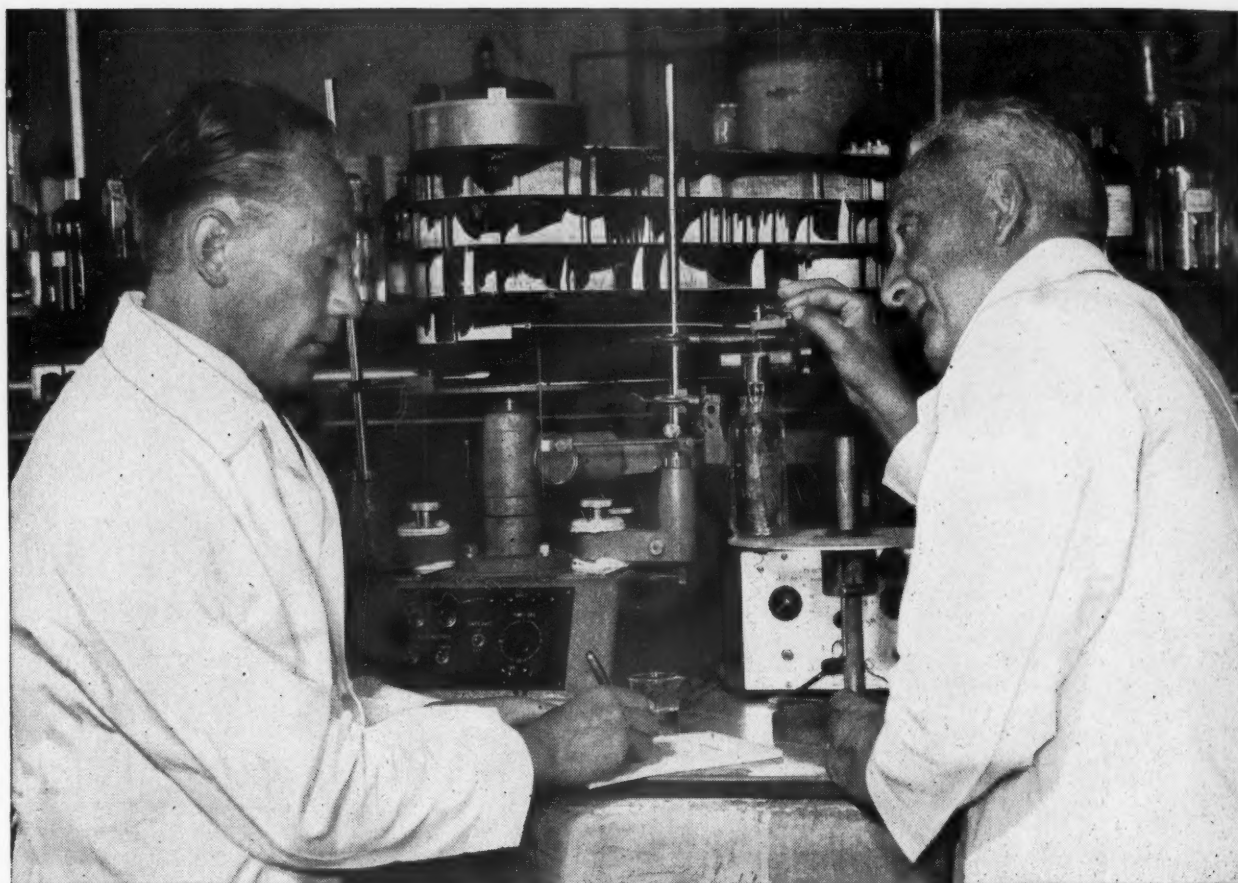
CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE:
GRASS SILAGE
TARIFF FACTS

• FEDERAL GRAZING
• RANGE MANAGEMENT
• AFTOSA JOB

How a Nobel Prize Winner works to make your farm living better!



Rhythmic beats of a frog's heart are measured on a smoked paper drum by Dr. Stephen Hajdu, left, and Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, famous Hungarian bio-chemist and 1937 Nobel prize winner. This is part of a research project in muscle chemistry started in 1951 under an Armour grant-in-aid to Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi. His search for muscle secrets may lead to better ways of processing meat, which may, in turn, increase the value of the livestock you sell to Armour. The study of muscle may also lead to new

knowledge that will help fight human and animal diseases. Cutting down your livestock losses is another way of increasing your profits.

In addition to Dr. Szent-Gyorgyi's studies, 450 skilled Armour research people work year 'round in developing new and better ways to use, package, and process your farm products. By creating new and wider markets for the things *you* produce, these research efforts help make your farm living better.

How to be your own best customer...

Next time you go shopping and see the Armour name on food products or on soap, remember that the "raw materials" used to make these quality products may have come from your own farm. So try some—start being your own best customer, today!

ARMOUR 85th ANNIVERSARY

ARMOUR
AND COMPANY

* Buyer of hogs, cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, milk, cream, chickens, turkeys and eggs.

* Seller of more than 2,000 products for farm, home and industry.





FRANKLIN

Protection for Your Cattle!

THERE'S no substitute for **DEPENDABILITY** in vaccinating against deadly diseases. It's good business to give every animal a precautionary dose this fall. For **BLACKLEG** use **FRANKLIN CHAUVEI-SEPTICUS BACTERIN** which gives **DEPENDABLE** immunity against both Blackleg and Malignant Edema.

For **SHIPPING FEVER** use **FRANKLIN CORYNEBACTERIUM-PASTEURELLA BACTERIN** which has an unsurpassed record for protection against Hemorrhagic Septicemia and Pulmonary Edema.

FRANKLIN TRI-SULFA

Shipping Fever, Calf Pneumonia, Calf Diphtheria and Foot Rot respond quickly!

Solution and Bolus forms.

Write for leaflet describing easy method of administering Tri - Sulfa solution.

DON'T FEED LICE ALL WINTER

FRANKLIN D-THANE
FRANKLIN LOUSE KILLER

These tiny blood suckers can be controlled by fall dipping or spraying. Your Franklin Dealer is equipped to help you.

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FRANKLIN Catalog

A reliable buying guide for most everything needed for livestock.

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It's Easy to Buy Franklin Products

Well stocked Franklin Drug Store Dealers are in nearly every trading center.

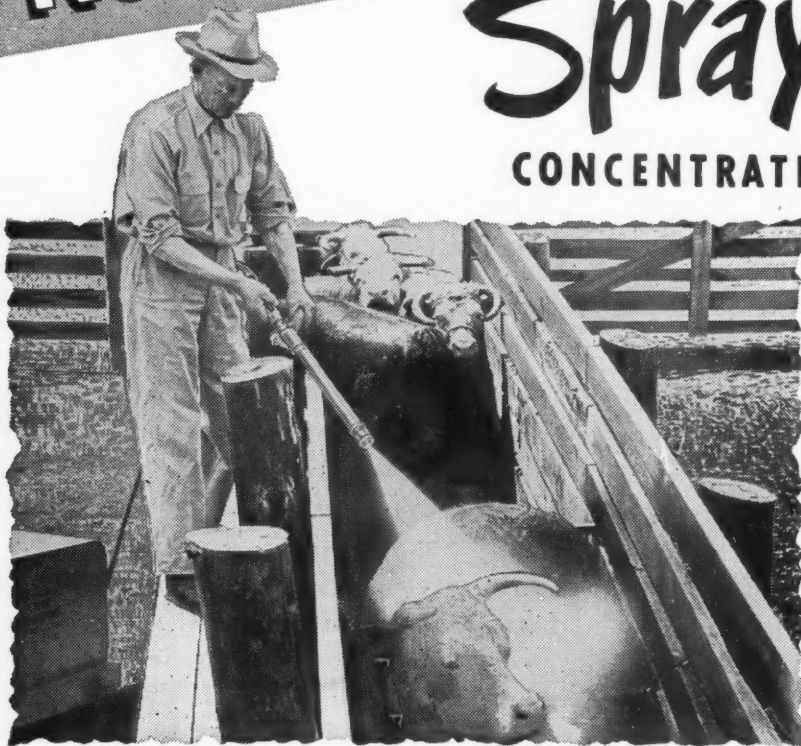
This picture a typical Veterinary Supply Department — COMET DRUG STORE, Delta, Colorado.

FARNAM ROTENOX

The Choice of
Leading Cattlemen
The Nation Over!

LIVESTOCK

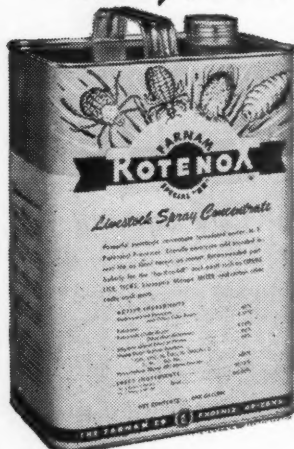
Spray CONCENTRATE



The One and Only Spray that CONTROLS ALL FOUR!

Rotenox effectively controls cattle grubs (worms, warbles), and at the same time gets the lice, ticks and mange mites. Superior liquid wetting and penetrating agents in Rotenox enable it to penetrate tiny grub breathing holes and kill grubs before they become enlarged, and before they do their greatest damage. Over 7 million head of cattle sprayed with Rotenox last season!

Many Advantages in use and application!



Rotenox is *NON-POISONOUS—can't harm you or your stock. *Does NOT require high pressure spray application. *ECONOMICAL—one gal. makes 160 gals. of spray. *Leaves cattle with a beautiful GLOSSY COAT—hair and hide in wonderful condition.

AT DEALERS EVERYWHERE!—If your dealer doesn't stock Rotenox, he can quickly get it for you by writing or wiring—



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The FARNAM Company
Phoenix, Arizona



GRUBS



LICE



TICKS



MITES



TO THE
EDITOR

UNEVEN PRICE RATIO—Winter ranges and hay supplies in this locality are short of normal. So far, livestock are in good flesh. Cattle will be reduced in order to insure against winter. Livestock feeds are priced far above normal though beef prices on the hoof and feeder prices are approximately \$10.00 per cwt. below last year, although I haven't seen any reduction in any machinery that ranchers have to use. Yours for continued success.—Cross Bros. Converse County, Wyo.

DRY THERE TOO—I enjoy reading the magazine as it always contains interesting articles from the entire cattle country. Has been quite dry out here the past summer, but there seems to be an abundant supply of hay.—Edward Hauck, Morton County, N. D.

UNENVIABLE NEW RECORD—We are very dry down this way; worst drouth in over 50 years, so the old-timers say. (I do not know, as have only
(Continued on Page 43)

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515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

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DAVID O. APPLETON.....Editor
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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Lookout

THE EVER-LENGTHENING SHADOW

THE TIDAL DRIFT toward big government and centralization of power is indicated by the sharply increasing federal drain on national income the past 20 years.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES for fiscal year 1929 amounted to less than income payments to California's inhabitants. In 1939 these expenditures were equal to the individual income of the Pacific and mountain regions, North and South Dakota and 42 per cent of Nebraska. For the current fiscal year estimated expenditures will equal estimated income payments of all people west of the Mississippi River and Mississippi and 55 per cent of Alabama.

IF STATE AND LOCAL expenditures were added the area would cover Alabama, the individual income of the people of Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida and South Carolina and three fourths of North Carolina.

THE BLACKENED and cross-hatched areas which show this account for 47 per cent of our population, 83 per cent of the land area, 95 per cent of crude petroleum production, 85 per cent of the lumber output, 70 per cent of the value of mineral production and 71 per cent of the value of farm crop production.

FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL spending, estimated, for the current fiscal year will be equal to the wages and salaries of 75 per cent of those employed in non-government pursuits in the nation.

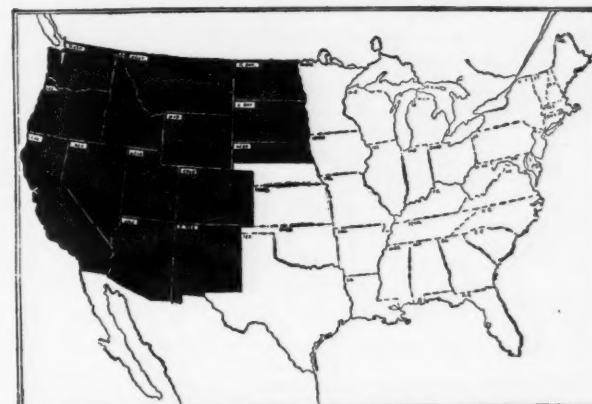
IN OUTLAYS for defense and non-defense there is a staggering amount of waste. Even casual inspection of government data shows this. Non-defense expenditures increased from \$7.7 billion in fiscal 1939 to an estimated \$34.2 billion for the current fiscal year.

FOR TWO DECADES the government has been playing the role of benefactor to the American people, who may like it. But these "gifts" are false and hollow. The government has no magic source of income but collects tax money and distributes it again.

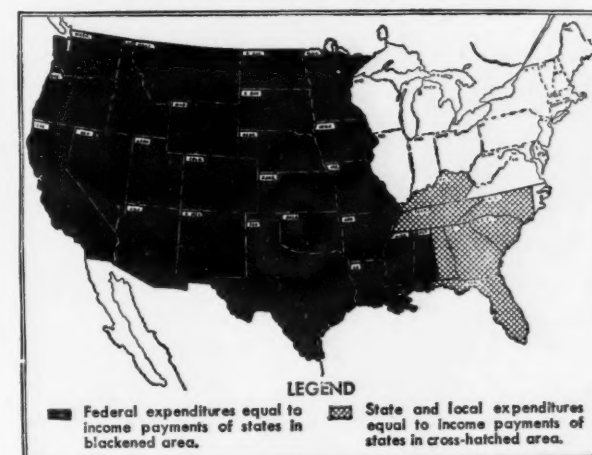
THE IRONY of it all is that the more the government takes in tax from the people the more it extends control over them. Through red tape, regulations, restrictions and invasion of private enterprise, individual freedom gradually fades into the background.--From the New England Letter, published by First National Bank of Boston.



Fiscal year ending June 30, 1929
Federal expenditures were less than two thirds of total income payments to individuals in California.



Fiscal year ending June 30, 1939
Federal expenditures were equal to total income payments to all individuals in the Pacific and Mountain states as well as in North Dakota, South Dakota, and 42 percent of Nebraska.



LEGEND
Federal expenditures equal to income payments of states in blackened area. State and local expenditures equal to income payments of states in cross-hatched area.
© 1952, By The First National Bank of Boston.
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1953
Estimated Federal expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, equal estimated total income payments to all individuals west of the Mississippi River, and in addition, all of the income to individuals in Mississippi and 55 percent of the income of Alabama. Total state and local expenditures of the entire country are shown in the cross-hatched area. The two shaded areas account for 93 percent of the nation's crude petroleum production, 85 percent of the lumber output, 70 percent of the total value of mineral production, and 71 percent of the total value of all farm crop production.

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Safeguard

against
Blackleg, Shipping Fever
Malignant Edema, Brucellosis
Anthrax

Lederle BACTERINS and VACCINES

Triple and dual purpose products lessen time and labor of vaccination program

Despite efforts at treatment, outbreaks of these dangerous diseases are certain to destroy many animals and much profit. The *best* and *most economical* protection against losses from such diseases is *timely vaccination*.

The timely use of Lederle's veterinary biologicals has saved countless stockmen from serious loss. Prepared with the same integrity that has made Lederle biologicals for human use famous, Lederle bacterins and vaccines for animals may be used with full confidence in their unsurpassed protective value. Lederle's triple and dual purpose bacterins may be employed with marked saving in time and labor. For use against:

Blackleg, Malignant Edema and Shipping Fever—**CLOSTRIDIUM CHAUVEI-SEPTICUS PASTEURILLA BACTERIN** (Alum-Precipitated) **TRI-BAC*** Lederle gives protection against 3 killer diseases.

Blackleg and Shipping Fever—**BLACKLEG-HEMOR-**

RHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) **B.H.* BACTERIN** Lederle immunizes your cattle against these 2 diseases.

Uncomplicated Blackleg—**BLACKLEG BACTERIN** (Alum-Precipitated) Lederle protects against this dangerous disease.

Anthrax—**ANTHRAX SPORE VACCINE NO. 3 CAR-BOZOO*** Lederle protects your animals against one of the most dreaded of diseases.

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Brucellosis—**BRUCELLA ABORTUS VACCINE** (Vacuum-Dried) Lederle increases resistance of your animals to brucellosis.

Your veterinarian can help you maintain the best in management practices and disease control methods.

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Beef Prices

THERE HAS BEEN some criticism that real beef prices have not followed the continued substantial decline in live animal values over the past number of months.

Live cattle prices in the case of fat cattle have gone down about \$4 a hundred. Stockers and feeders have dropped an average of \$8 a hundred. Utility cows are now bulking as much as \$10 lower than last year.

Wholesale good grade beef has been selling 7½ cents a pound less than a year ago, with choice 2½ cents a pound less and utility beef as much as 16 cents a pound less—all well below ceiling prices, incidentally.

Retail beef has been slower in following these declines. There is always a lag when a break in live animal prices comes before retail prices go down correspondingly. The butcher is loathe to trim his prices until he feels sure that the lowered prices will stay put, because he seems to find less objection to maintaining prices than lowering them and then having to raise them again.

There is also involved an increase in labor and transportation costs on the part of the retail establishments, so the consumer will not get the entire benefit of the decrease in live animal prices.

However, retail beef prices have started to follow the drop in live and wholesale prices. Prices in eastern cities and in Denver show substantial decreases in some of the cuts, particularly in the cheaper ones.

Look At the Facts

AERICAN NATIONAL Cattle-men's Association officers have not been unmindful of the situation explained in the above editorial.

Fearing further disastrous drops in live cattle prices when the heavy fall run got in full swing, the American National two months ago called a meeting of producers, processors and retailers. The National Livestock and Meat Board was also represented.

We can report that since then considerable action on the part of these branches of the industry has

resulted in stepped up publicity for beef in the interest of moving this product to the consumer at a fair price.

The Meat Board, for example, has put out releases to 1,400 newspapers and 237 leading metropolitan dailies featuring special beef stories, furnishing mats, and has released radio beef scripts to 1,700 radio and TV stations—and these releases much more often than not are actually used.

Meanwhile stores all over the East have been pushing beef sales. In Scranton, Ohio, stores have featured such bargains as ground beef, 49 cents a pound, 16 cents under ceiling; chuck roast, 53 cents a pound, 22 cents under ceiling.

In Baltimore, chuck roast, 51 cents a pound, 24 cents under ceiling; ground beef, 59 cents a pound, 6 cents under ceiling.

In Chicago, pot roast, 55 cents a pound, 17 cents under ceiling; ground beef, 59 cents a pound, 4 cents under ceiling.

In St. Louis, chuck roast, 49 cents a pound, 23 cents under ceiling.

In Brooklyn, plate beef, 29 cents a pound, 9 cents under ceiling; ribs of beef, 69 cents a pound, 10 cents under ceiling.

In Cleveland, ground beef, 53 cents a pound, 12 cents under ceiling; chuck roast, 65 cents a pound, 10 cents under ceiling.

In Louisville, beef roast, 59 cents

a pound, 13 cents under ceiling.

In Buffalo, N. Y., ground beef, 55 cents a pound, 10 cents under ceiling; chuck roast, 59 cents a pound, 16 cents under ceiling.

It has become popular to talk high price of beef. The facts are that beef is cheaper and considerably so, and it must be remembered that the areas listed are our big consuming centers. There are bargains in beef, and the bargains are being snapped up.

Controls Fading

WHEN YOU SEE what is happening to beef prices, as detailed above, you wonder why on earth we must have price control on beef. One of the quotations above shows beef as selling 24 cents below ceiling.

Price control does not belong in a peace-time economy, particularly in a country that has the capacity to furnish an abundance of goods for its citizens. It is an unnecessary burden on both the people and the government, and certainly there can be no justification for it on a commodity that is selling well below ceilings.

It may even be that those things selling at ceiling levels today would drop in price if the controls were removed. We suspect that as long as price controls apply to a commodity many people think that the ceiling price also represents the minimum and that they have to get that price.

With one after another commodity being decontrolled, price fixing may be slowly fading out of the economic picture. At least we hope so. Nobody will mourn its passing.

Trucks Take Over

BETWEEN THE YEARS 1946 and 1951 the railroads upped their freight rates on livestock by more than 50 per cent.

In 1946 the railroads carried 1,518,000 carloads of animals and products. In 1951 that traffic had dropped to 976,000 carloads. In 1946 the railroads carried 4,593,000 carloads of products of agriculture. In 1951 that traffic amounted to 3,963,000 carloads.

The net result, therefore, of the 50 per cent increase in freight rates was that the traffic went to the truck lines.

FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS



ANCA CONVENTION CITY VIEW



Kansas City's municipal airport, with skyline view of downtown area in background

Tariff Facts

SOME revealing information is given in this letter addressed by Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National Cattlemen's Association to the editor of Business Week about the extent of our tariff protection. Perhaps few people realize that our tariffs now are down where they were between 1789 and 1815, maybe even lower. The letter is particularly timely now that the idea is being talked in some quarters that as our direct aid may be on the wane we can continue our help by lowering tariffs and buying more from foreign countries:

"I have read with interest your editorial, entitled 'Aid or Trade? A Crisis Ahead,' contained in the Aug. 16 issue of Business Week. Because it seems to me that this editorial is so grossly unfair to domestic interests, I am taking the liberty of writing you about it.

"First, no one has ever attempted to explain how it will help the United States to sell out some of its domestic industries in order to encourage importations of the same class of products, whether manufactured or raw material, to promote the sale of other products produced in this country. What is the gain to cripple one group of our domestic producers or manufacturers for the benefit of another group?

"Second, you state in the beginning of your editorial that most countries of the free world—with American aid—have managed to push their output well above pre-war levels. Are we forever to

wet nurse these countries now that they are established on a better than pre-war basis, thanks to the generosity of Uncle Sam, taxing our people to send money, goods and services abroad?

"Third, you refer to the fact that some people concerned with the rising tide of imports have advocated a continuation of direct aid in the place of permitting these foreign countries to usurp the American market. You condemn this suggestion and say it would make rubbish of our Atlantic Charter promise 'to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world . . . ' Yet a little further along you have the audacity to suggest that perhaps the way to solve the coming crisis is to give direct assistance to workers and industries and consider the shifting to different lines of business in order that some foreign country may take the place of these businesses, no matter how long established in our domestic market. Do you not know that workers who have established their homes, raised their families and devoted themselves to their chosen trade are not easily transplanted? This has been clearly demonstrated in the watch industry, the fisheries industry and perhaps in others.

"Fourth, in the above quote relative to the Atlantic Charter you use the words 'on equal terms.' Do you suggest that we are on equal terms with countries whose wage rates are only a fraction of those paid in the United States and whose plants and equipment have been largely donated by this country?

"Fifth, you suggest a national program for the United States designed to help these industries and communities take up the slack (of being sold down the river). One suggestion you make with regard to this point is that the reductions in the tariff should be gradual. Isn't it a little late to be talking about gradual reductions in the tariff? Did you know that the average tariff rate collected on all imports was 24½ per cent from 1901 to 1910; 18½ per cent from 1931 to 1935; 11 per cent from 1941 to 1945, and 5 per cent by 1951?

"If you wish to eliminate the items on the free list, then the tariff rates show 50 per cent 1931 to 1935; 32 per cent 1941 to 1945, and 12 per cent by 1951.

"Do you mean that we should gradually reduce the 5 per cent tariff rate in effect in 1951 on all dutiable items only?

Our tariffs are already below the rates which were in effect from 1789 to 1815 when we had tariff for revenue purposes only. They are below the present rates of many European countries.

"No better example exists of the damage to American industry by lowered tariffs than is true in regard to watches. A good many years ago the watch industry was a flourishing industry with substantially more than 50 manufacturing plants in this country. Today there are three. During the war these plants were stopped from their normal work of watch-making and their energies diverted to the making of precision instruments. Unlike many war industries, which due to such diversions accumulated a huge backlog of orders, in watchmaking the Swiss watch industry took up the slack and usurped the American market. The watch industry recently applied for relief under the

(Continued on Page 31)

DO YOU REMEMBER . .

The days before there was a Packers and Stockyards Act to insure equitable treatment to every shipper to major markets?

The act, passed in 1921, came about through efforts led by the Market Committee of the American National which was headed by Edward L. Burke of Omaha.

Since then shippers have saved millions of dollars in commissions, yardage and feed charges, besides deriving the benefits from standard market practices established through the law.

Provisions of the law, first called the Kendrick-Kenyon bill, now supervise 66 terminal and 262 major auction markets, 2,200 commission firms and 2,800 dealers, holding \$40,000,000 in bonds to insure proper protection and handling of shippers' funds.

Observers say it is heartening to see the good cooperation offered by marketing agencies in the hearings recently held around the country on revision of regulations of the act. They claim it is evidence that most all concerned with the workings of the law now see the benefits it offers to the livestock and meat industry as a whole.

Convention Note

All accommodations at the Muehlbach Hotel in Kansas City—headquarters for the American National Cattlemen's January convention—are now taken. However, there are plenty of fine rooms in other downtown hotels such as the Phillips, Continental, President and Aladdin. Have you sent in your reservation yet?

The Stockman's Solution to

The Federal Grazing Problem

The Stockmen's Grazing Committee will soon present to the American public interested in federal land grazing a brochure explaining a proposed Uniform Federal Grazing Lands Tenancy Act and presenting a copy of the proposed act itself. The committee is sponsored by the American National Cattle-men's Association, National Wool Growers Association, Taylor Advisory Board Council, and Soil Conservation Service Land Users. The PRODUCER presents herewith an advance printing of this brochure:)

ONE of the most common practices of pioneer settlers of this country was that of grazing their livestock on adjacent or nearby federal lands which were unoccupied. Congress never interfered with that custom until very recently, because it proved to be a very temporary privilege in all of the country east of the Rocky Mountains where the rapid tide of settlement soon transformed the entire area from public to private ownership.

In the arid intermountain region, however, between the Rockies on the east and the Sierra Nevadas and Cascades on the west, a land pattern radically different from that of any other region in the United States has been developed. This region, which includes all of Arizona, Nevada and Utah and about one-third of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, is now 75 per cent in federal reservations. These reservations consist of tens of thousands of small tracts and hundreds of huge ones,

some as large as Connecticut. Collectively they are twice the size of Texas. They are administered for various purposes, and this proposal makes no attempt to interfere with these purposes. The proposal only concerns those lands which are at this time used for grazing livestock.

The privately owned lands scattered throughout this crazy quilt land pattern include all of the cultivated lands which the region can boast, which is less than 4 per cent of the area, and other lands mainly located along stream courses, highways and railroads. Grazing of the federal lands, as supplemental to the pasturage and forage crops of the private lands, has been the usual practice for over 100 years and one which maintains not only the local economy but also enables the region to be an important factor in the national livestock industry.

Furthermore, the wild life of the region which now uses the private and federal lands indiscriminately and simultaneously with domestic livestock can be better coordinated and protected in such joint use if the domestic livestock use is stabilized by law.

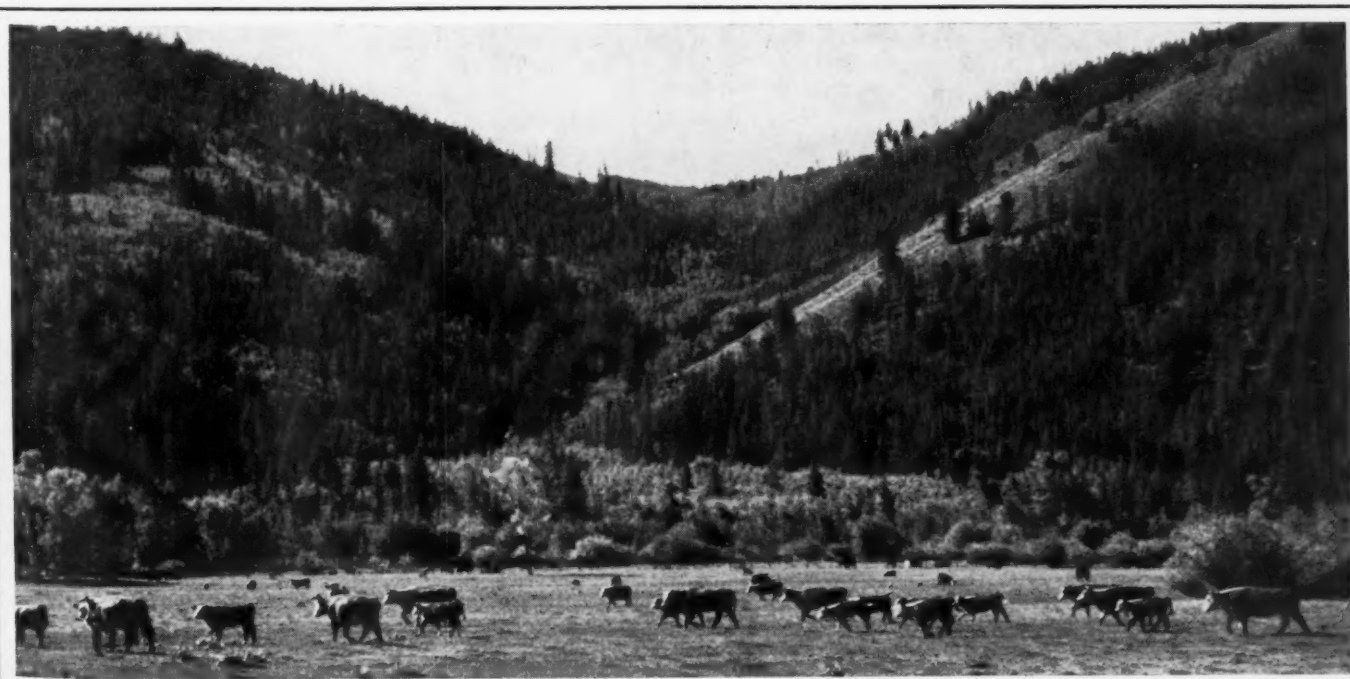
Security of Tenure Vital

The landlord and tenant relationship between the government and the ranchmen is a matter of grave concern to the inhabitants of this region where range livestock is the dominant agricultural industry. Most important in that relationship is the matter of security of tenure. Agriculturists of all ages have long recognized the fact that nothing

is so conducive to good farming practices by the tenant as security of tenure. The same principle applies to proper range management, which means conservation of these lands. For that reason it is important for Congress to make satisfactory provisions for security of in the use of these federal lands and to make it uniform regardless of the administering agency. In the case of part of these lands (grazing districts), a basic law covering grazing use has been provided, and when supplemented by the administrative grazing code has in most instances created stability. No basic law applying to grazing has been provided for the other major part of the federal lands, which are chiefly the grazing lands included within national forests. These latter lands are grazed only under a tenancy at will permit and the right to determine the modification or complete termination of those permits is in the unrestricted discretionary authority of the administering bureaus. This means that the grazing permits can be, and sometimes actually are, determined by unreasonable whims of the bureau personnel.

It is chiefly to remedy this situation that the range stockmen of the West have drafted the following "Uniform Federal Grazing Lands Tenancy Act."

Before it can be understood, however, it is essential that a few basic matters be explained. This bill would put into law only what is already the generally established custom in the range country. In this regard, it follows the precedent established in both mining and irrigation law where statutes largely followed



October, 1952

custom. Our homestead and other land laws were similarly conceived. A brief look at the most important of these customs will be helpful in interpreting the proposed bill.

Commensurability and Priority

Both the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture which administer the bulk of federal grazing recognize the two fundamental customs of the range, known as commensurability and priority.

Today every grazing permittee on federal lands has to possess land or water which will take care of his livestock for the portion of the year when they are not on federal land. As the federal range is largely seasonal, its average use is for less than four months in each year. This private property, which supplies better than two-thirds of the forage and pasture for the year-around sustenance of an animal, is called "commensurate base property."

Since the demand for grazing on federal lands far exceeds the available supply, it is necessary to recognize a preference class from among those who possess commensurate base property. In doing this all federal agencies have followed the rule of "first in time is first in right" which has governed in mining, irrigation and land laws throughout the development of the West.

The proposed bill provides that these two well established range customs be made law. While it is true that to do so would "freeze" the preferred class, it must be borne in mind that circumstances, attendant upon the settlement of every country, compel acquired grazing privileges to be frozen if law and order is to be maintained and if a socialistic state is not desired. It might be well to note at this point that every federal agency administering grazing has subscribed to the above rules and any redistribution of grazing privileges that has occurred in the past 15 years has been through the medium of voluntary commercial transactions between permittees and not through any attempt of a government bureau to make primal redistribution. Furthermore, while the law would "freeze" the grazing privileges as between permittees, it would not freeze either these privileges or the preferred class as against the government, which would be left free to reduce or eliminate grazing wherever it is found to be in the public interest to do so. Section 11 of the bill takes care of that matter in the following language:

"Nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrict the power of the Secretary, in his discretion, to limit or discontinue the grazing use of any lands under his jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing injury to said lands from grazing or to change the use of any such lands from grazing to any other authorized use."

All of the other provisions of the proposed bill are of minor importance
(Continued on Page 33)

Grass Silage

Recognizing the high interest being shown in grass silage, Purdue University's agricultural experiment station at Lafayette, Ind., has published Station Circular 33 dealing with this subject and authored by W. A. King, formerly of the department of dairy husbandry at the university and now on the staff of South Carolina's Clemson Agricultural College. The PRODUCER hereunder reprints major portions of the important findings for its readers:

IN THE PAST FEW YEARS, THE term grass silage has taken on a rather broad definition. It now includes all ensiled crops except corn and the sorghos. It differs from them in that special precautions must be taken during ensiling for best preservation.

All silages form organic acids (mainly lactic and acetic acids) through fermentation of the carbohydrates and more specifically the sugars present in the ensiled material. The acids preserve the ensilage similar to a pickling process. Corn and sorghos contain relatively large amounts of sugars that are easily and rapidly broken down into acids. Crops for grass silage contain much less fermentable sugars. In the case of legumes, preservation is much more difficult because of the high protein content and the high calcium and other similar alkaline elements that neutralize much of the acids formed from the sugars.

Grass silage may be made successfully from many crops: legumes, such as alfalfa, clovers, soybeans, lespedeza and peas; cereals, such as oats, wheat, rye and barley; grasses, such as timothy, sudan grass, canary grass, brome grass and orchard grass, and mixtures of these crops.

Advantages and Disadvantages Of Grass Silage

1. "Haying in the rain" is possible. Grass silage can be made in any weather as long as the farm machinery can work on the land.

2. It is the most practical method of preserving forage nutrients, such as proteins, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins. Losses due to rains, shattering of leaves, sun bleaching and others are materially reduced.

3. It increases home-grown protein supply. With excellent alfalfa silage, little or no protein supplement is needed in the cow's ration.

The fire hazard of the hay crops is greatly reduced.

5. Storage space is saved. Grass silage requires only about one third as much space as long hay on dry matter basis.

6. Grass silage as a part of grassland farming fits well into a soil conservation and livestock program.

7. It makes excellent "summer silage" from early pasture growth. This aids materially in maintaining milk production during slack pasture months. The silo may be refilled for fall and winter use.

8. It is the most practical way of producing "summer milk in winter" by keeping the carotene and vitamin A content of milk at a high level during winter feeding.

Some disadvantages:

1. More tons of forage must be handled than in the case of hay.

2. Greater outlay of money in machinery is necessary if heavy manual labor is to be avoided.

3. Preservatives may involve cash outlays.

4. Grass silage usually develops greater pressures than corn. Therefore greater reinforcement of the silos may be necessary.

Cutting Grass Silage

Time to cut: Grasses and legumes should be cut for silage purposes at the same stage of maturity as recommended for the best quality hay. The younger plants, as a rule, are highest in protein, minerals and vitamins, and are the most palatable and contain less fiber. However, this must be balanced against the yield per acre. In short, this means early to one-half bloom stage for legumes and grasses and late milk stage for the cereal crops. Soybeans should be cut when the beans in the pods are about one-half developed.

For best silage results, plant moisture content should be between 65 and 75 per cent. Most crops, when in the above recommended stage of maturity, contain this amount of moisture. Some, however, such as Ladino clover, are very succulent and therefore should be grown with a grass to reduce the moisture of the mixture. Excessive drying in the field is a bad practice and can cause considerable spoilage in the silo.

Length of cut: The unusual recommendation for length of cut is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Longer lengths may be used when the forage is high in moisture. Wilted silage should never be chopped longer than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and preferably $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Preservatives

All silages are preserved by acids, either added or those formed by fermentation. Since forages suitable for grass silage contain relatively small amounts of sugars for conversion to acids, it is advisable to add a preservative for the best preservation. There are two general types of preservatives: (1) acids, and (2) sugars that ferment to acids.

A. I. V.: A mixture of hydrochloric and sulfuric acids, as used in the so-called A.I.V. process, preserves the forage well but has not been used widely in this country. The main reasons for its unpopularity are: the acids are corrosive to machinery and concrete; the cost of a technician to handle the acid correctly is expensive; the silage has a tendency to upset the cattle's digestive system when not carefully fed, and it is generally considered less palatable than molasses-preserved silage. The crop to be ensiled should be checked beforehand by chemical analysis (acid titration) in order to calculate the amount of A.I.V. mixture to be added.

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DUCER

In a controversy, an old proverb says that "a single fact is worth a boatload of argument." Penicillin in oil, in treating animal diseases is better than penicillin in aqueous suspension, and the advantage rests on a fact.



Penivet® in oil suspension is the recommended treatment for many common diseases of livestock, including shipping fever.

The oil suspension insures longer-lasting blood levels of penicillin, means fewer injections are needed.

PENICILLIN...OIL or AQUEOUS SUSPENSION

Which is better for veterinary use?

Longer-Lasting Blood Levels

Oil suspension gives considerably longer-lasting blood levels of penicillin, so that one injection of the proper dosage will maintain satisfactory blood levels for two or three days instead of just one day. It is true that aqueous suspension gives a quicker higher blood level of penicillin, but not significantly so.

Fewer Injections Needed

The longer blood levels from oil penicillin mean that you don't have to handle and inject animals for re-treatment so often. To the stockman with sick animals, or semi-wild stock on his hands, this is a pretty important advantage, since re-treatment is most often impractical or impossible. No matter what kind of sick stock you have, however, fewer treatments and less rough-handling can be a life saving factor to your animals. The exertions caused by chasing, bulldogging, and general rough-handling can nullify the good effects of any

treatment, and should be avoided as much as possible. But penicillin in oil has another advantage for the working stockman. It is much more stable, and is therefore superior to aqueous suspension for storage.

Both Kinds of Penivet Available

Cutter Laboratories has made Penivet available in oil suspension and in aqueous suspension because of the wide demand for this veterinary procaine penicillin G. But the standing recommendation is that Penivet in Oil should be used whenever penicillin is needed in treating cattle and sheep.

Penivet in Oil is available in 10 cc. vials of one million units or 3 million units. Penivet Aqueous is available in a 10 cc. vial of 3 million units. The accepted dosage of either oil or aqueous is 2000 units per pound of body weight, or one million units for treating a 500 pound animal. You can buy Penivet from your nearest authorized Cutter distributor. Ask him for

your dosage and disease chart on a handy blotter. Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, California.



Penivet is available in oil or aqueous suspension, but Penivet in oil is recommended for treating the common diseases of cattle and sheep. Get Penivet (Prolonged) in oil.

Phosphoric acid: This acid was used rather extensively in the Northeast before the war. It has a distinct advantage over the A.I.V. mixture in that it is much less corrosive. It has several minor disadvantages: cattle do not eat phosphoric acid silage as readily as molasses silage; it apparently upsets the dairy cow's phosphorus metabolism somewhat, and although a relatively weak acid, it still corrodes metal and concrete to some extent.

To be acceptable as a preservative, phosphoric acid should contain less than 100 parts of fluorine per million parts of acid, or in other words, 0.01 per cent. The amounts usually recommended for legume silage are 16 to 20 pounds per ton of green forage, diluted with equal parts water.

Molasses: The most popular preservative is molasses. Normally it is cheap, readily available and easily applied. It makes a very palatable silage readily consumed by cattle. Although cane molasses or blackstrap is most commonly used, corn and beet molasses are acceptable. It is estimated that about 75 per cent of the feeding value of molasses remains in the silage.

Ground grains: In recent years corn, corn and cob meal or barley have been used extensively as preservatives in the Midwest where grains are more plentiful. Their action as a preservative is not completely understood. It is thought that they act through absorbing moisture and furnishing some fermentable carbohydrates. In order to get the best preservation it is necessary to grind these grains finely. About 15 to 20 per cent of the nutrients appear to be used up in the process of preservation.

Other Preservatives: Dried whey may be used with satisfactory results whenever the price in comparison to other preservatives warrants its use. The recommended amounts to use are about the same as for molasses. Salt, dry ice and bacterial preparations have been tried with varying success, but are generally not recommended.

Methods of adding preservatives: There are various ways of adding preservatives to the green forage. The usual way is to pump the molasses or scatter the ground grain on the forage just as it enters the blower housing between the last roller and the shear plate.

Most companies and manufacturing silage cutters have molasses pump attachments or ground grain hopper attachments. If this equipment is not available, the ground grains can be scattered on the forage by hand and the molasses added by gravity flow. In order to do the latter, elevate a barrel above the apron of the cutter and dilute the molasses with equal parts water to increase the ease of flow. Then allow double the volume, because of the dilution, to flow on the forage just as it goes into the blower housing. A cutoff valve or spigot should be mounted on the line.

Table 1			
Amount of	Preservative	Per Ton of	Silage
		Ground	Corn and
	Molasses*	Grain	Cob Meal
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Grass, as timothy.....	30	100	100
Cereals, as oats.....	30	100	100
Mixed grasses and			
legumes.....	40	125	150
Alfalfa or clovers.....	60	150	200
Soybeans.....	80	200	250
*Molasses weighs about 12 lbs. per gallon.			

Wilting method or no preservatives: This method is by far the most appealing to the farmer because no money is needed for preservatives. Experimentally, and in practice, results have varied and wilting is not considered as reliable as the use of preservatives. Wilting the forage destroys considerable carotene—the compound from which the cow makes the vitamin A contained in milk. Thus one of the real advantages of grass silage, the "summer milk in winter" produced by cows fed good quality, unwilted grass silage, is diminished. Other nutrients are probably lost upon partial drying.

Another disadvantage of wilting is that the moisture has to be controlled rather accurately. This is rather difficult under average farm conditions. The advantage grass silage has of being more independent of weather is lost to a considerable extent when it must be wilted. For these reasons, this method is not recommended as highly as the use of molasses or ground grains.

For best results in making grass silage by the wilting method, the moisture content when ensiled should be between 58 and 68 per cent. In the cases where the forage is rained on after cutting and before ensilage, the way to handle would vary according to the circumstances. If the forage is only partly wilted and it stays wet because of occasional rains, the best procedure usually would be to ensile with a preservative. On the other hand, when the forage wilts satisfactorily and a rainy season begins before ensiling, a preservative will help somewhat, but it doesn't insure preservation. This latter situation is one of the main weaknesses of the wilting method. The forage in such a case would make relatively poor silage. (Further information can be obtained by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Leaflet No. 238.)

Silo Recommendations

Construction: To make good silage from any crop, it is always necessary to have a good, tight silo to exclude all air. A good test for the tightness of the silo is the amount of mold around the edges. Mold will not grow without air. Small mold patches throughout the silage mean little pockets of air were sealed in at the time of ensiling because of poor packing.

A second important item in silo construction is reinforcement. Grass silage packs more easily than corn and therefore weighs more per cubic foot and exerts greater pressure. It is safest to double the number of outside supporting bands on the bottom half of the silo whenever in doubt.

(Continued on Page 42)

The Market Picture

SHARP DELINES through practically the entire list featured livestock trade the past month, as the age-old law of supply and demand came into full swing. Some classes, particularly cows, dropped to the lowest levels in more than two years at some markets. Most classes of dressed meats skidded downward, with this branch of the trade draggy late in September. As the peak marketing season for grass cattle approached, liberal numbers of grass steers and cows going to killers brought a sharp decline to commercial and good dressed beef. As a result shortfed steers took a sharp drop, as much as \$4 to \$5 per hundred or more. Another dull spot in the fat steer market is the narrow outlet for weighty steers, scaling upward from 1,200 pounds. Some extreme heavy prime steers scaling 1,350 pounds and up at Chicago late in September dropped down around \$31.50, losing some \$3 per hundred or more from recent best selling. At some markets it was a tough proposition to get a buyer to look at steers weighing 1,400 to 1,500 pounds, even though they were longfed cattle.

Grainfed steers and heifers lost \$1 to \$2 during the month, some heavy steers over 1,300 pounds \$3 to \$4 off. Shortfeds and grass cattle lost \$3 to as much as \$5. Cows dropped \$2 to \$3, spots \$4 off, and stock cattle lost about the same amount. Leading the sharp drop in stock cattle were stock calves. The rather unusual picture this year so far shapes up to very little price spread between calves, yearlings and two-year-olds. In fact, in some areas where hay and roughage is scarce, fleshy feeders are selling on a par with light stock cattle. Hog prices dropped \$2 to as much as \$3.50. Fat lambs broke \$3 to \$6 while feeder lambs slipped about \$4 per hundred.

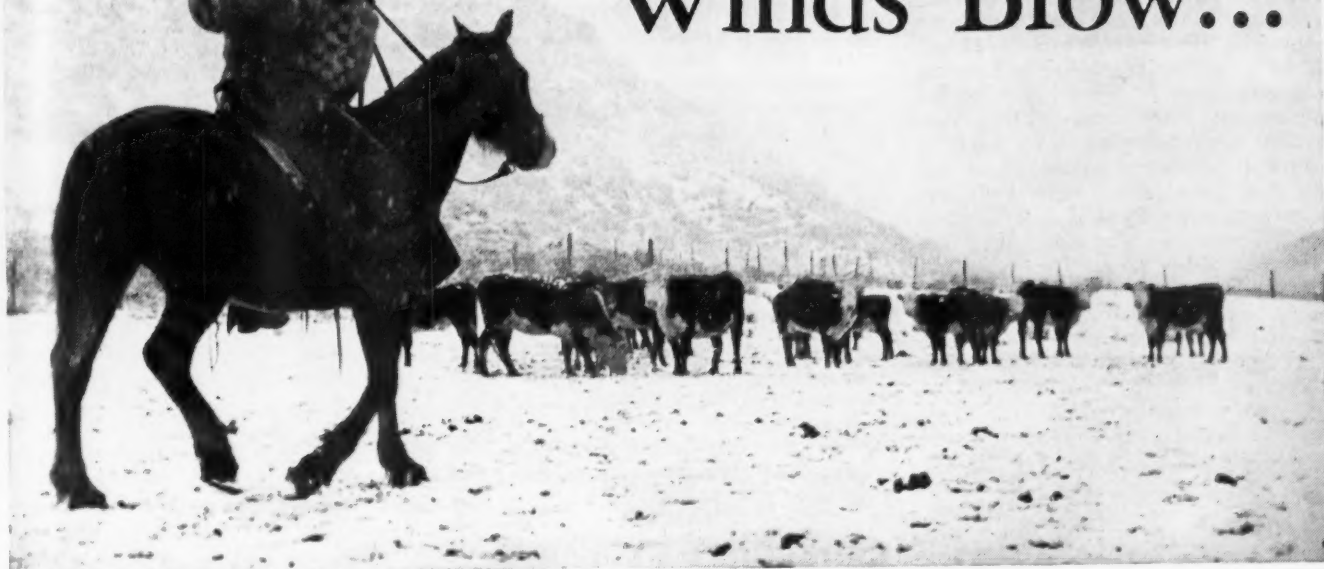
Big Runs

Federal slaughter of cattle the first eight months of the year is up only about 6 per cent. However, the sharpest increase in cattle marketings generally this year will show up in the last three or four months. For instance, during the second week of September, 12 major markets had a 20 per cent increase in cattle receipts over last year and federal slaughter that week was up around 25 per cent. The Chicago market the same week had the largest fat cattle run in three years.

Cold storage holdings as of Aug. 31 reflected a general reduction from a month earlier. Frozen beef stocks declined about 3 per cent, but the 148,000,000 pounds in storage still are 70 per cent above a year ago. Pork frozen was down some 30 per cent from a month earlier, but stood 15 per cent above a year ago, the total figuring over 238,000,000 pounds. While pork holdings generally show a drop at this season, it

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When Winter Winds Blow...



When old-timers squint at the sky, when cattle start milling and bawling it means one thing . . . the first "norther" of the year is blowin' in. It's the beginning of winter . . . a critical time for the brood cows. For they are building next spring's calf crop and maintaining their own bodies, too!

When grass is brown or covered in snow, cows need help to stay in shape and drop strong calves next spring. Purina Range Checkers contain a variety of choice grain for needed heat and energy; three sources of protein to furnish body-building materials; vitamins and minerals for health, production and reproduction.

See your Purina Dealer next time you're in town and arrange for your winter supply of easy-to-feed Purina Range Checkers.

FEED FAT CALF CHOW FOR FAST, CHEAP GAINS!

Purina Fat Calf Chow is new! It was developed to help you put beef on your calves quick and thick . . . and in the right places. Fat Calf Chow combines choice grains, a variety of protein, molasses, vitamins and trace minerals—plus extra amounts of Vitamin A. Ask your Purina Dealer to tell you more about this new calf fattener next time you're in town and get a copy of the informative Fat Calf Chow circular!

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is interesting to note that frozen beef in the past has shown a building up of inventory, which is not the case this year. Lard holdings are about in line with the long-term average at 120,000,000 pounds, but up sharply from a year ago.

Stocker, Feeder Prices \$8 Lower

A comparison with a year ago shows average fed steer prices around \$4 per hundred lower, while stocker and feeder prices run close to \$8 lower. Repeat shipments at some markets this year compared with last year show yearling stockers of the same brand \$8 to \$10 under last year, some light yearlings and calves as much as \$12 off, while in some cases two and three-year-olds around \$7 to \$7.50 lower. This bears out the peculiar nature of the market this year where the spread between mature cattle and calves has narrowed. With the average fed steer at Corn Belt markets bringing in the neighborhood of \$31 to \$32, and the average cost of all grades of stocker and feeder steers around \$25 to \$26, it would appear that a more attractive spread is offered the feeder, despite the high cost of feed. Last year the average fat steer was bringing around \$35 to \$36, with replacements costing \$33 to \$34.

Despite the fact that considerably fewer stock cattle are being bought in advance on contract which brings more cattle to market, marketings have been orderly throughout and, in fact, some southwestern markets apparently have already passed their peak this fall in volume. Recent price breaks have all but stopped any volume of contracting in the country. Buyers and sellers are farther apart than at any time this season. A touch of recovery was noted in stock cattle at markets late in September and this may mean that numerous buyers who were waiting for the low spot may decide to fill their orders. Lack of rainfall in wheat pasture areas has also retarded activity from that source. Declining dressed beef markets have had a bearish effect. However, with the largest corn crop in four years, it appears likely that as many cattle will be fed as last year and perhaps a record number. Many Corn Belt buyers wait until mid-October to buy replacements, so that a basic picture of the stock cattle market may not be drawn until that time.

Parity prices, computed in late August on the basis of August 15 figures, show a gradual closing of the spread between cattle and other livestock. Cattle prices received were only 18 per cent over parity, this being computed previous to the early September break. Hogs were 3 per cent under parity, lambs 10 per cent over parity and wool 13 per cent below parity.

Price Round-Up

Late in September the bulk of choice fed steers sold in a spread of \$30 to \$33, with high choice to prime steers generally under 1,200 pounds \$33.50 to \$35, latter price at Chicago. Included at \$31.50 to \$33.25 were numerous loads

1,250 to 1,500-pound steers, with steers over 1,400 pounds frequently at the \$31.50 price. Good to low choice shortfeds were extremely uneven sellers from \$25 to \$29.50. Utility and commercial grass steers ranged \$17 to \$23. Choice fed heifers brought \$29 to \$32.50, a few loads high choice and prime \$33 to \$34. Good to low choice shortfeds ranged \$24.50 to \$29, utility and commercial grass heifers \$16 to \$23. Utility and commercial grass cows brought \$15 to \$19, few up to \$20; canners and cutters \$12 to \$15. Cutter and utility bulls ranged \$16 to \$20, few commercial to \$22. Commercial to choice range slaughter calves brought \$17 to \$25. Good and choice stocker and feeder steers brought \$25 to \$28.50, a few loads choice light stockers \$29 to \$31. Loadlots good and choice two-year-old feeders brought \$25 to \$27.75, some high quality short two's to \$28, with medium grades ranging \$18 to \$21.50. Good and choice stock calves ranged \$25 to \$30, occasional loads choice light steer calves to \$32.50, with heifers generally selling under \$29. Not many stock cows went out, a few sales thin cows \$13 to \$16.50.

BROADCAST EXPLAINS HANDLING OF PROBLEM

This is one of the educational radio transcripts which are being featured bi-weekly over the western broadcasting stations as part of the public relations work of the American National Cattleman's Association. The following broadcast was by Lloyd Taggart, president of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, telling how Wyoming stockmen and oil drillers there got together and solved a troublesome problem.

LIKE stock growers in other oil producing states, Wyoming stockmen were faced with a serious problem a few years ago. As the search for oil became more vigorous, the problem became more important. "How could we eliminate or reduce the surface damage to our land caused by the exploration for oil?"

For many years, these two industries have formed the backbone of our economy in the Rockies. Wyoming lives on oil and livestock!

Raising our livestock on private lands and grazing our herds on the public domain, we became angry when our lands were peppered with dynamite blasts; we didn't appreciate having our gates left open and having our reservoirs drained; we didn't want heavy equipment driven across our hay and grain fields; and the large bulldozers became serious threats to our very existence. The problem was serious and we took action!

First, we got the facts. Working through the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association and the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, we investigated the actual extent of the continuing damage. We then presented our problem to

the Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association, which is made up of the oil and gas operators in the Rocky Mountains.

A mutual consideration of our problem indicated that it was primarily the result of misunderstanding. The principal damage was brought about by the geophysical exploration for oil and gas rather than by drilling or producing operations. We found the oil industry generally cooperative and willing to rectify damage done as well as anxious to eliminate future occurrences.

The oil companies operating in Wyoming had learned that it was important to respect land and livestock interests. As landowners, we stockmen knew the value of petroleum. In about 38 states, landowners harvest each year a cash crop in excess of one billion dollars from oil and gas leases and in royalties on production. Our problem was mutual and both groups wanted it solved!

Meetings were held between representatives of livestock and oil. A "code of ethics" was formulated and the immediate results were satisfactory. Surface damage was reduced and relations became better between the groups.

After acquainting more oil companies with the effective use of the code of ethics, a procedure was established under which oil companies reported all geophysical operations to the Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association. Likewise, the stockmen reported damages immediately to that body. A suggested permit was prepared which provides, among other things, that the permittee follow a definite plan in his search for oil. The permit requires that the owner of the land be apprised of certain information on each shot or core hole; that the permittee is responsible to the landowner for all damages to houses, fences, gates, livestock, tanks, pasturage or improvement; and it further provides that payment for such damage is to be made within 30 days of the completion of the work. The permit insures that all holes be safely plugged or capped, refuse shall be removed, gates left open or closed as found, bulldozers shall not be used without specific permission of the owner; no powder charge shall be exploded within one-eighth mile of any water well, spring, reservoir, dam or dwelling, except by special permission of the owner.

The procedure and written permits work very well and it appears that our problem has been solved. However, it is my opinion that the effective control of surface damage has been brought about through a mutual understanding of the problem by both the livestock and the oil industries in Wyoming. It has been a matter of acquainting both interests with the facts, studying and weighing these facts, taking action to eliminate the cause and then checking results. We continue to maintain a close relationship with the oil industry and we are quite proud of this friendship and the manner in which we worked together to solve an essentially common problem.

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Mr. G. W. Stamm wants to lend a copy of this amazing book—free—to every farmer and breeder in America!

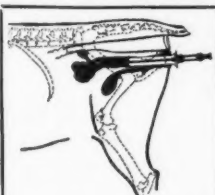
Nothing like it ever in print before. Never before such endorsements from top leaders in the farm field. Never before such a demand on the part of farmers. More than 135,000 copies snapped up in the first few months. Four big printings failed to fill the demand. Now, with almost a quarter of a million copies distributed it has become necessary to find out how many more copies will be needed. To get this information, Mr. Stamm has decided to LEND A COPY — free of charge — to every farmer, breeder and livestock raiser in America, and then print the necessary number required.

No charge .. no obligation .. just borrow it, read it, and return it!

With the shortage of Veterinarians reaching a stage of crisis, Mr. Stamm's contribution to the life and health of farm animals may be the means of saving millions of dollars for the American Farmer. Don't be deceived by the title. The "Veterinary Guide" is not a guide for Veterinarians. It is a guide for the Farmer that permits him to pinch-hit for the missing Veterinarian with accuracy and effectiveness. In its 384 carefully indexed pages, you turn instantly to the disease you suspect in your animal. On the amazing new Diagnosis Chart, in a minute or less, you check the symptoms. Many diseases have the same general symptoms. How are you to tell which of the several diseases to treat for? The associated symptoms give you the clue. You don't read through masses of medical history or struggle with medical or scientific words. No, in 118 separate chapters you read all about every disease in words so simple a schoolboy can understand them — you look at more than 230 pictures so clear that they tell a story almost without words.

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Then — on the same pages you are told whether the disease is curable. If not, you are advised what to do to prevent its spread to the rest of the herd.



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statement for accuracy—every instruction for its practical use. No wonder the *Rural New Yorker* says: "This book is well suited for practical farm guidance in the care, treatment, and prevention of the common ailments and diseases of livestock." And the *Las Cruces Citizen World* wrote: "Never has a book received such an overwhelming reception from livestock raisers and farmers."

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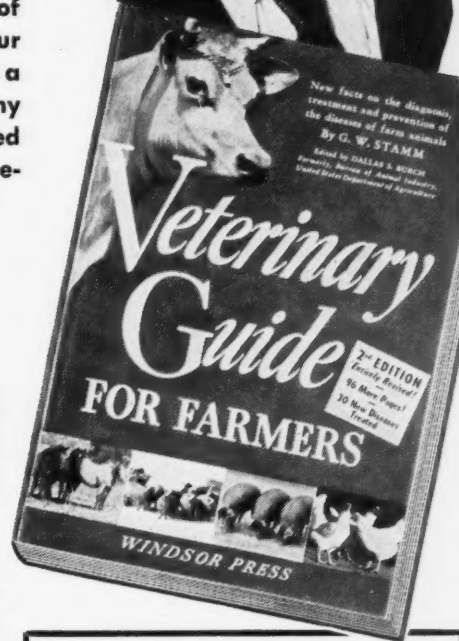
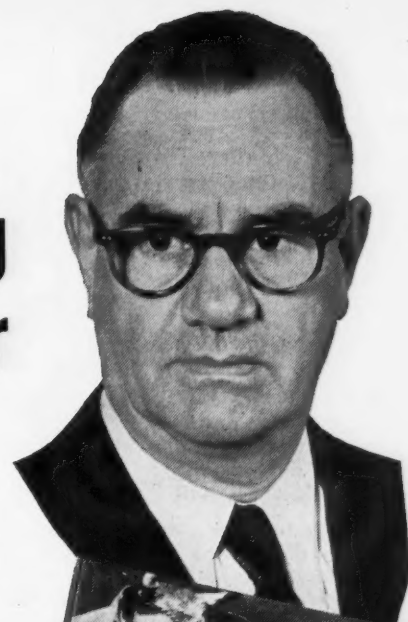
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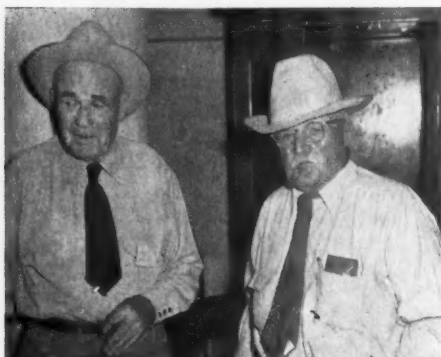
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October, 1952

Association Notes



Two veteran New Mexico cattlemen who have known each other and been on the range together for many years got together for a picture also, at the state association's quarterly gathering in Silver City last month. At left is A. M. Linn of Silver City; at right, John Lusk of Carlsbad.

The New Mexico Cattle Growers and New Mexico Wool Growers associations have retained Vernon B. Bostick, range ecologist of Albuquerque, according to a joint announcement issued by Ed Heringa of Clayton and Floyd W. Lee of San Mateo, heads of the respective organizations. The men declared this to be the first step in a concerted program to improve and develop range conditions throughout their state. It was pointed out that members of the two livestock groups own or use more than 90 per cent of all lands in New Mexico.

In California the Santa Clara County Cattlemen's Association has re-elected all its officers and directors in annual meeting. The officers are: George P. Thomas, Morgan Hill, president; William F. Parks, Gilroy, vice-president; Porter Peabody, Gilroy, treasurer; M. S. Beckley, San Jose, secretary.

The Greenlee County (Ariz.) Cattle Growers held their annual meeting some weeks ago and re-elected the following officers for the coming year: Jack Lunt, Duncan, president; Jack Filleman, Clifton, vice-president; Harvel Cosper, Duncan, secretary. A large crowd attended the evening dance.



A genial group caught by the cameraman at the New Mexico association's quarterly meeting included (l. to r.) W. O. Culbertson, Jr., Las Vegas; Jack Culbertson, Mosquero; Rex Kipp, Lordsburg, vice-president; the state's governor, Ed. Mechem; Jim Williamson, Pep; Kelsey Presley, Gallup, vice-president.

The dates for the convention of the California Cattlemen's Association, carried in the *PRODUCER* calendar last month as Dec. 4-6, have been corrected to Dec. 11-13. Site of the meeting is San Diego.

Six hundred cattlemen and their wives met in Silver City, September 5-6, for the quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association. Questions debated concerned big government, taxation, feeding, markets, Forest Service and public relations. Resolutions opposed price control, urged speedy action on Senate hearings on Forest Service, asked quarantine procedures throughout the nation in event of a foot-and-mouth outbreak.

Speakers included New Mexico Chief Cattle Inspector A. D. Reece; George A. Godfrey, Animas; Tom Foy, Grant County district attorney; Stephen Hart, attorney for the National Livestock Tax Committee; Governor Edwin L. Mechem; E. B. Stanley, of the Animal Husbandry Department, University of Arizona; Albert K. Mitchell, of Albert, N. M.; Paul Friggens, associate editor of *Farm Journal*; Congressman Antonio M. Fernandez; Mrs. Marge Holmes, of the New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs; Radford Hall, assistant executive secretary, American National; G. W. Evans, Magdalena; Johnny Walker, Silver City; Vernon Bostick, range man for the association; J. Cloyd Miller, Silver City; Alvin Stockton, Raton; Ivan Watson, of the state college.

P&SY HEARINGS ENDED

HEARINGS on the proposed changes in regulations under the Packers and Stockers Act ended Sept. 19 and evidently some revisions will be made in the proposed regulations. The main purpose of the revisions, according to M. J. Cook, chief of the Packers and Stockyards Division, are to make it mandatory that the marketing agencies representing producers will represent the owner of livestock with no responsibility to or connection with buyers and, second, to eliminate from the markets those guilty of dishonest or fraudulent actions contrary to the act.

Little objection to the changes was offered by market agencies who point out that with minor exceptions the proposed practices are already in effect. Some objection was made to the propos-

al that dealers and packers and others representing interests which conflict with those of consignors may not participate in the making of regulations governing relationships of market agencies to their consignors.

The packers opposed the following provisions:

1. Persons regularly employed on salary by packers to buy livestock at posted stockyards for such packers for slaughter shall apply for registration as dealers.

2. Section 201.27 dealing with the filing of bonds, if it applies to packers' buyers.

3. Prohibiting dealers, packers, order buyers and their representatives from operating in concert with each other and from furnishing information concerning their proposed buying operations to their competitors for the purpose of, or which would result in, limiting competition, affecting process, or controlling the movement of livestock through posted stockyards.

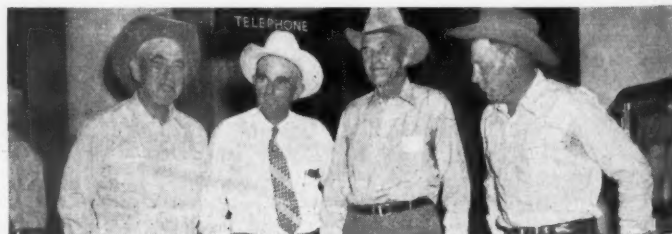
4. Requiring packers to permit authorized representatives of the secretary of agriculture to inspect their property and records in order to carry out the provisions of the act and the rules and regulations.

The American National Cattlemen's Association suggested, in connection with paragraph 4, that the courts would finally decide just what authority exists in present law for the inspection of packers' books and records; that there was no point in revising the regulation to the extent that it might exceed the power granted in the law itself which is not presently being amended.

The association also felt that the provision that no brand inspection agency shall impound the proceeds from sale of livestock of questioned ownership until market agencies and consignors have been given a reasonable period of time, at least 60 days after sale, within which to establish ownership, should at least be changed to read not more than 60 days. The association will file a report in the matter before Oct. 10.

WEATHER FORECASTING

To explain how weather is produced, and how forecasting works, the U. S. Weather Bureau has issued a 40-page illustrated booklet entitled "Weather Forecasting." Available at field offices of the Department of Commerce—20 cents a copy.



New Mexico "quarterly meeters" (l. to r.) B. J. Patton, Glenwood; W. T. Graham, Sherman; B. A. Christmas, Silver City; Forrest Delk, Santa Rita.

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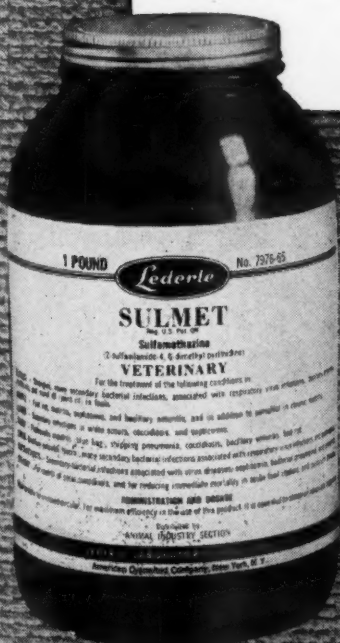
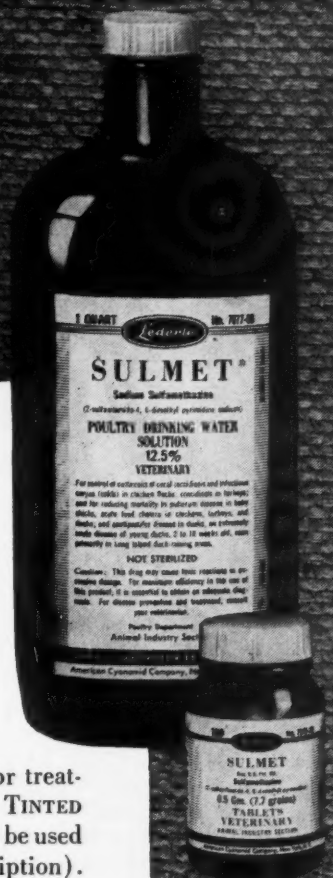
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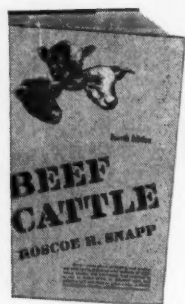
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Roscoe R. Snapp
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FIFTH ANNUAL IDAHO RANGE AND BEEF TOUR

ONCE A YEAR Idaho cattlemen through their state association are offered an opportunity to visit Idaho cattle outfits, inspect cattle, see reseeding and other improvement projects, meet businessmen and generally cover the country.

The Idaho Cattlemen's Association has been putting on these beef and range tours for five years, this year co-operating with the Nevada Cattlemen's Association in the itinerary, and in mid-September took some 200 stockmen and their wives through southern Idaho and northern Nevada.

Starting at Burley, Ida., with a kick-off breakfast by the Chamber of Commerce, the 85-car caravan headed south to the Bostetter and Rock Creek ranger stations to lunch in the Magic Mountain ski area in the Minidoka Forest. At Deadline Ridge close by, site of Indian trouble and cattlemen-sheepmen feuds, Forest Supervisor A. E. Briggs said that the stockmen in the area are "beating the Forest Service to the punch" in taking care of the range.

So far we had seen several of Idaho's top producing irrigated valleys. At Twin Falls the next morning, Seth Burstedt, Idaho association president, talking about these valleys told the members of the tour at breakfast given by the Twin

Falls Bank & Trust Co. that some day the Magic Valley would be the feedlot for Idaho's range cattle output.

From Twin Falls the five-mile-long caravan headed for the back range country, past Salmon Dam, historic reclamation project; Three Creek, in the heart of big cattle country, and to Murphy's Hot Springs, where lunch was served by the 71 Association, only organization in the state running cattle and sheep and having officers from both groups.

Jarbridge, Nev., historic mining town, next stop, marked the first point after the Nevada Cattlemen's Association men took over, with President Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev., and Secretary Dale Reynolds as leaders. Jarbridge youngsters really went all out to give the cattlemen a colorful and touching welcome, with a big banner across the town's only street, decorated bikes and other festoonery. This was their red-letter day, and I wonder how often those 10 little citizens of Jarbridge asked their moms and dads when the big cattlemen's tour was coming.

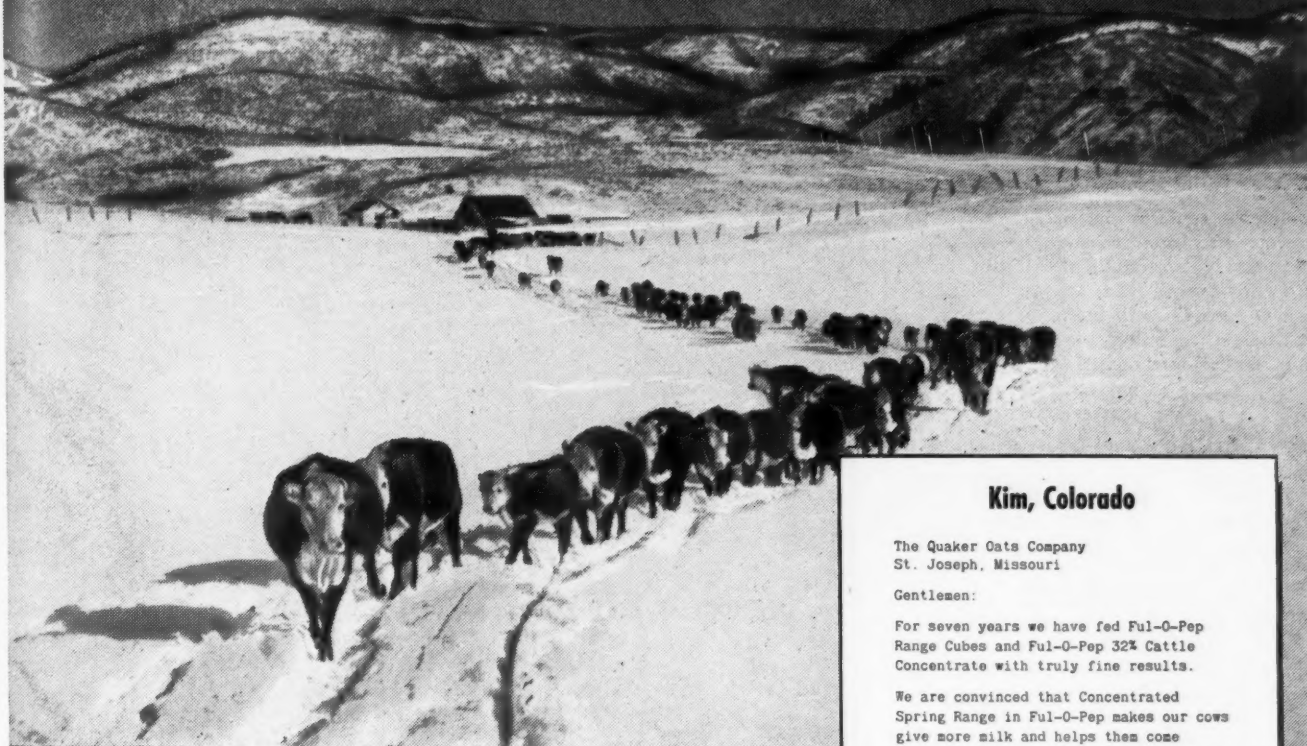
Into Elko and then out the next morning for a loop trip up Humboldt Valley to the Cazler Hereford Ranch with its 50 years of breeding; to Russel Weeks' place south of Elko to hear about reseeding, and see his 1,250 pound two-



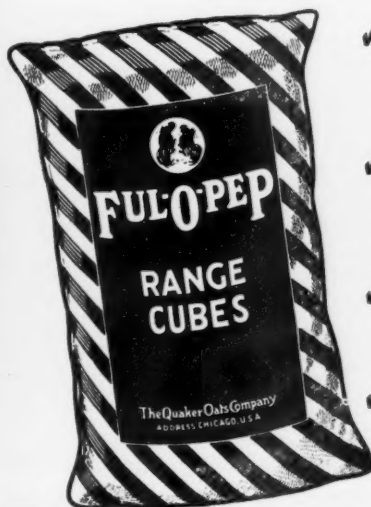
Idaho and Nevada association officers on the Idaho range tour: (L. to r.) Seth Burstedt, Challis, Ida., president of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association; Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev., president of the Nevada Cattlemen's Association; Leon Weeks, Boise, Ida., Idaho secretary, and Dale Reynolds, Elko, Nev., Nevada secretary.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

October, 1952

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HOWE RANCH

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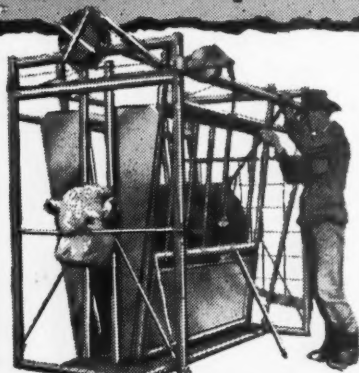
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Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes did a far better job than cottonseed cake ever did for me.

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year-steer off grass; through Clover Valley and the north end of Ruby Valley, where many cattlemen, I am sure, saw for the first time the notorious juicy Halogeton growing along the road; past Fort Halleck, established in 1867; down Lamoille Valley to Lamoille where the Nevada State Cattle Association served lunch; to Joe Sustacha's Hereford Ranch, and then to Elko again for refreshments by Elko businessmen.

Tour leader was Russell C. Larson, Kimberly, with his committee: Boyd Baxter of the Union Pacific; W. D. Taylor, Burley; Association Secretary Leon Weeks; Cal Mather, Twin Falls, and Noy Brackett, Rogerson.

The trip registered 700 miles over sagebrush land that seemed to be getting dry and roads that were dusty. But the big country we saw and the people

we got to know made a fine event of this fifth annual Idaho cattlemen's beef and range tour.—D.O.A.

BEEF TOPS MEAT PRODUCTION

Current livestock production trends indicate that for the time being, at least, beef is to be the staple meat food on the American table. A recent USDA report states that gains in meat production from now on will be made up "almost entirely of beef." High costs of hog feeds in relation to live-hog prices on the open markets are a contributing factor, with a 9 per cent cut in pig production last fall. About 500,000 head of Mexican cattle are expected to add to the large number of good quality on feed in midwestern feedlots. The number of corn-fed cattle may be the largest ever this winter.



The 10 school children of Jarbridge, old mining town of northern Nevada, did themselves proud in decorating their town for the annual Idaho range tour.



Luncheon at Lamoille, Nev., served by the Nevada State Cattle Association.

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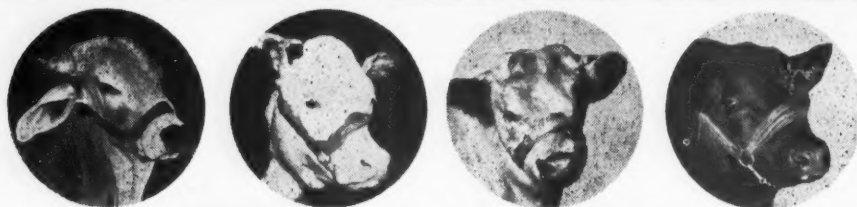


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Foot-and-Mouth Control in Britain

By **JOHN HARRIS**
of the "Farmer and
Stockbreeder," London

THE VAST MAJORITY OF IN-
formed opinion in Britain believes
that the slaughter policy remains the
best means of controlling foot-and-mouth
disease in the United Kingdom. Re-
search into other methods is continuously
being undertaken, but for the moment
there is no practical alternative to
slaughter in Britain, and, moreover, the
policy has stood the test of time.

Britain began the slaughter policy,
which involves killing infected animals
and those that have been in contact
with them, in 1892. The amount paid in
compensation to owners of slaughtered
animals has averaged over the past 25
years no more than £170,000 a year
(\$476,000). Compare that with the
£83,000,000 (\$200,000,000) which this
disease is estimated to have cost Ger-
many in the 1937-38 series of outbreaks
alone. Britain's worst year was 1923
when compensation amounted to £2,200,-
000 (\$6,160,000) and there were 1,929
outbreaks which involved the slaughter
of 128,000 cattle, sheep, pigs and goats.

A relatively bad epidemic has been
raging in Britain since last November;
there have been about 450 outbreaks,
and 55,000 cattle, sheep and pigs have
been slaughtered. But this is a tiny
fraction of the 34,000,000 cattle, sheep
and pigs in the United Kingdom. What
is more, many carcasses—those not ac-
tually infected—are salvaged for human
consumption. The loss to an individual
owner is tragic and money cannot re-
place valuable breeding animals or the
work of a lifetime; but, viewed na-
tionally, the loss has been remarkably
small. Again, a comparison may be
drawn with the continent of Europe
where 230,000 outbreaks occurred in
the six months from November, 1951 to
April, 1952. France has never recorded
less than 6,000 outbreaks in a post-war
year. In western Germany in December,
1951, outbreaks were reported to be
occurring at the rate of 20,000 a month.

Not Endemic

Britain recognizes that slaughter is
not a practical policy everywhere, but
she is an island and able to control the
movement of people and animals. This
has been done so effectively in the past
that there are long periods when the
disease does not exist in the United King-
dom at all. It is not endemic.

When the disease does appear in
Britain (there is strong circumstantial
evidence that migratory birds are an
important source of infection) an "in-
fected area" is immediately declared
around the farm in question. Stock
movement is restricted, infected animals
are slaughtered, all those that have been

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YOU are a farmer or rancher . . . a man whose investment is in the soil and whose livelihood is the production of food.

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Many good farmers and ranchers are solving their problems . . . are building for the future by developing a good herd of Angus cows.

Beef cows make efficient use of your grain and pasture and roughage. They provide flexibility of management, demand less labor than other livestock, and can be turned into ready cash in an emergency.

Today, beef cows will give you profit and pride; and tomorrow, beef cows will give you security and satisfaction . . . for a man with a cow herd is really never broke.

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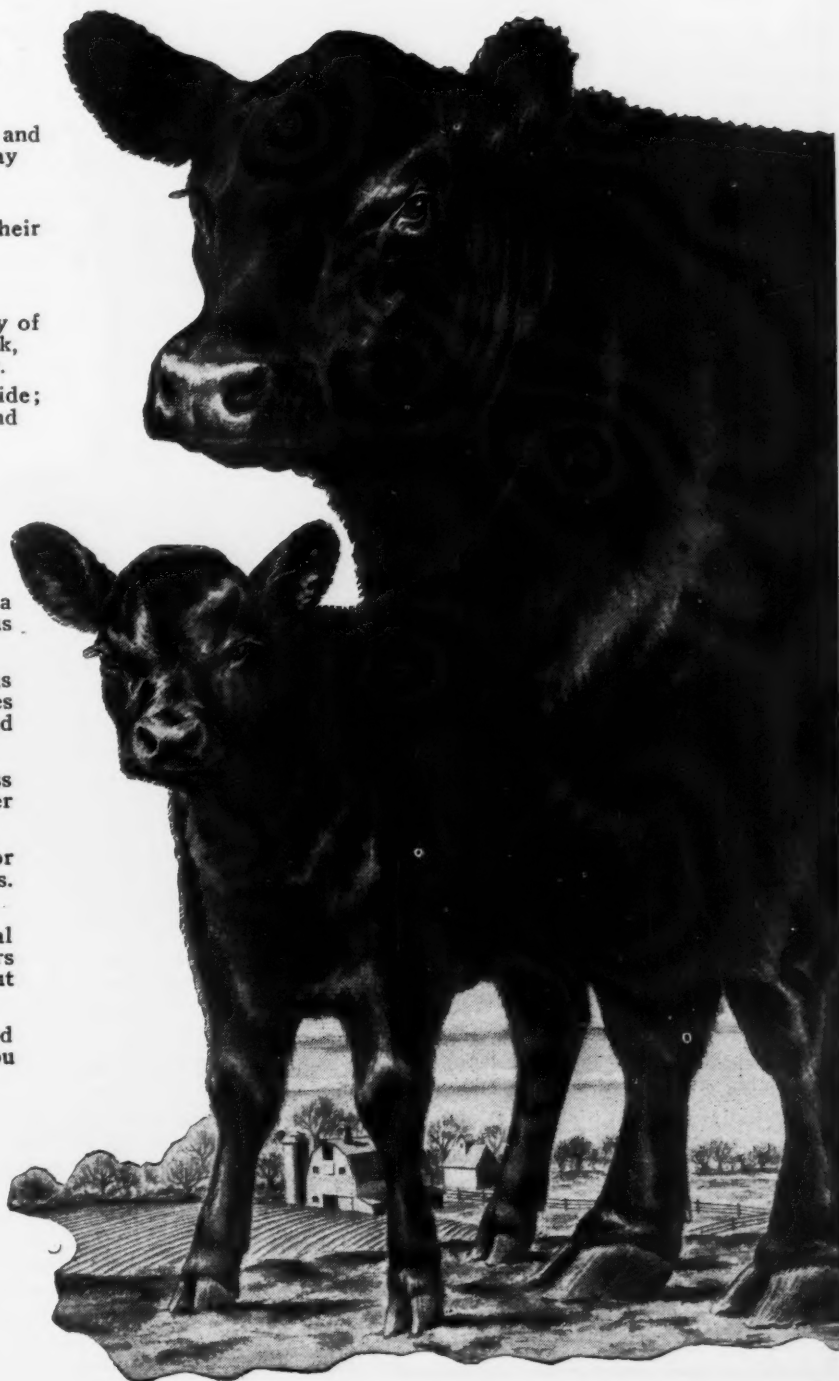
WEAN BIGGER CALVES. Angus cows are superior milkers . . . wean calves weighing up to 65 lbs. heavier. This added weight means added profit.

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NOV. 30

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Sale Sponsored Jointly by

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in contact are traced. This last may be a big task, especially if an infected animal has been in a market. But day and night it goes on. The veterinary field staff, the police, individual farmers, all have their part to play. But so effectively is the policy carried out that the proportion of primary infection giving rise to secondary ones is small.

The slaughter policy is not, of course, peculiar to Britain. It is followed in the United States, Canada, South Africa, Norway, Sweden, Eire and so on. In countries where it has not been followed, the disease appears so frequently that slaughter cannot be enforced for economic reasons.

Vaccination is the usual alternative to slaughter, the procedure commonly being the isolation of infested animals (and perhaps slaughtering them) and vaccination in a ring around the infected premises. It is not, of course, financially feasible to keep all the stock of a country permanently immunized.

Not Fully Effective

The trouble with vaccination is that there are several types of foot-and-mouth disease, and no vaccine fully effective against all of them has yet been developed. The disease may well appear in a form against which vaccination already carried out is ineffective. Even when an outbreak has been "typed" there is the serious limitation that vaccines so far discovered act too slowly to prevent the spread of the disease, for

full immunity may not be developed for a week. Then, again, vaccines confer immunity for only a relatively short time. And they are expensive.

Vaccination has been extensively followed in Europe in the present epidemic and has failed to prevent dreadful losses. It was in use in Germany in the disastrous outbreak in 1937-8. It is true, of course, that vaccination will reduce losses in countries where the disease is endemic and which have land frontiers, but it is just as true that at present it is no substitute for eradication where that is possible.

Britain has taken a lead in the campaign against this most contagious disease, not only by preventing it from becoming established in her own territory, but also by supporting strongly the team of scientists at the Foot-and-Mouth Research Station at Pirbright in southern England. This institution, which supplies serum all over the globe, is the only one in the world which, in addition to carrying out systematic research in its own laboratories and in various parts of the world, functions as a place of international reference to help other countries which are less favorably placed.

The search for better methods goes on ceaselessly, and the discoveries of others are carefully investigated, for the fight against foot-and-mouth is an international one in which all nations are united.



During an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Britain, stringent precautions to avoid the spread of infection are put into operation. Here farm workers are disinfecting their shoes before going on to the farm.

LEATHER USE PROMOTED

As a part of the "Leather Is Fashion" promotion being sponsored by the Upholstery Leather Group to bring to public attention the style advantage which accompanies durability and beauty in the use of leather, the September issue of Harper's Bazaar used the theme, "Leather Is Fashion." In addition to the emphasis on leather recurring on the pages of the entire magazine, there was included a two-page ad of Leather Industries of America.

DDT SAFE FOR CATTLE

Apparently beef cattle do not suffer ill effects from continued spraying of DDT, according to the American Veterinary Medical Association, which stated that a study in Texas showed DDT did not cause "any evident toxic effects or interfere with weight gains." Following the test, carcasses of the slaughtered cattle showed that less than 90 parts per million of DDT had been absorbed, though 31 to 36 treatments had been given at two-week intervals.

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Stockmen, DO YOU WANT

60 to 100 pounds more weaning weight per calf? . . . less calving trouble and bigger calf crops? . . . more milk in your range cows? . . . better foraging traits? . . . sturdy robust calves that resist pinkeye and other diseases and stand up in all kinds of weather? . . . higher markets for your calves? Then you'll want Shorthorn or Polled Shorthorn Range Bulls at the

NATIONAL RANGE BULL PROJECT SHOW AND SALE

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Oct. 24 and 25

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BULLS**

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**75
BULLS**

Remember . . . you get more from Shorthorn bulls. Montana studies proved the greatest prepotency in bulls is in weight for age, feed efficiency, and rate of gain . . . traits in which Shorthorn cattle are the unrivalled world's leader. A polled bull will naturally dehorn your calves, eliminate costly and troublesome dehorning.

Get on the bull bandwagon! All over the land Shorthorn bulls are putting spots in the white-faces and roan in the blacks . . . **AND MORE EFFICIENCY AND WEIGHT IN BOTH!** The trend is to Shorthorn bulls. Join the march to Idaho in October.

200 Feeder Calves Will also Sell on October 25

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AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO 9, ILL.

WATCH for this consignment

Cow Palace **SHORTHORN** Sale

San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 5

★ ★ ★

Wheatridge Batsman 10th, a red calved Apr. 10, 1951, a real herd bull prospect with plenty of size and quality.

Wheatridge Batsman 13th, a red calved June 10, 1951; a very deep thick bull with plenty of scale; will fill the bill for 'most anyone.

Wheatridge Elvira 12th, a rich, dark roan calved May 1, 1951.

★ ★ ★

Wheatridge Augusta 9th, a red calved Apr. 2, 1951. These are really tops.

Wheatland Batsman 2492892 by Killearn Monarch 101st is the sire of four head of our consignment. Wheatland Batsman was first-prize calf at Pacific International, Portland, in 1948.

Two of our consignment are heifers sired by **Roths 4th**, a former herd sire at Wheatland Farms.

The heifers will be bred before sale date to **Lakeview War Bond 12th**, the best son of **Imp. Cruggleton War Bond**, sired by **Cruggleton Perfect**.

WHEATRIDGE FARMS

Heinemann Bros., RITZVILLE, WASH.

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with the latest developments in your field? Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject:

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Poultry

Cackle & Crow, \$1; **Florida Poultry & Farm Journal**, M., \$1.

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American Rabbit Journal, \$1; **California Rabbit News**, m., \$1; **California Rabbit Magazine**, m., \$1; **Rabbit Raiser**, m., \$1; **Angora Rabbit Magazine**, m., 1.

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GROWTH OF A BUSINESS

The now widely known custom boot business of C. H. Hyer & Sons in Olathe, Kan., had its start one spring day in 1875 when a cowboy came into the shoe repair shop of C. H. Myer and asked if the owner could make him a pair of boots. From that beginning, the firm has grown until now it is estimated it has made boots for more than 330,000 buyers. An early development came when Mr. Hyer worked out boot-sheets, a two-fold sheet of paper filled with wood cuts showing the various styles of boots that could be made to one's measurements, with instructions for ordering. This was a forerunner of the present-day catalog. Today you can just about write your own ticket in the way of designs to be put on the boots you want.

AFTOSA JOB FINISHED

Here, in brief, is a thumbnail summary of conditions under which the U. S.-Mexican Commission for Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease fought the outbreak of aftosa in Mexico in 1946 and won the battle:

Area—The original quarantine zone contained 219,925 square miles, 28.77 per cent of the area of Mexico.

Terrain—Operations ranged from sea level on the Gulf and Pacific to an altitude of 18,546 feet on Orizaba Peak, highest in Mexico.

Language—The Commission has operated in Spanish, English, and 52 Indian dialects.

Personnel—At the peak, December, 1949, the Commission employed 8,061 people (238 Mexican, 1,165 U. S., 6,658 Joint Commission). (At the end of August personnel numbered 424 and further reduction was scheduled.—Ed.)

Transport—Motorized equipment at the peak of operations numbered 1,790. The Commission owned 3 DC-3 airplanes and rented about 50 other planes, owned 48 boats and rented about 50 others, owned 3,800 horses and mules and rented at least 2,000 others.

Radio—The Commission, on 26 assigned frequencies, operated 187 station in addition to 110 portable sets.

Slaughter—The Commission eradicated nearly 1 million cattle, sheep, goats and hogs.

Vaccination—During the vaccination phase, from February 1948 to October 1950, the Commission produced 52.5 million doses of vaccine and administered over 60 million doses, the difference in the two figures being in the use of half-size doses for sheep, goats, hogs and calves.

Mules for Oxen—The Commission has exchanged 29,235 mules for oxen slaughter during this campaign. The Commission assisted in the distribution of 287 tractors for slaughtered oxen.

Inspection—From June 1947 through July 1952, the Commission made 432,431,033 inspections of cloven-footed animals.

Vigilance Committees—The Commission organized 10,005 vigilance committees with a total of 195,120 members to report sick animals to Commission personnel.

Sick-animal Reports—During 1951 the Commission had nearly 110,000 sick-animals reported, of which 56 per cent were reported by the people. In the first seven months of 1952 the number of such reports had exceeded 835,000 with 68 per cent reported by the people and 32 per cent by routine inspection.

Veterinary Inspection—During 1951, veterinary inspection was made in 3,925 herds having animals with abnormal conditions of feet, mouth or teats. Samples were taken in 355 cases for laboratory and biological analysis. In the first seven months of 1952, Commission veterinarians made 6,293 inspections, and took 178 samples for analysis.

Analysis of Samples—Of the 1,022 samples of tissue material taken from July 1949 through July 1952, 586 were vesicular stomatitis (355 New Jersey and 183 Indiana), 31 were aftosa and 405 were negative.

Cost of Program—Actual expenditure in the quarantine one has amounted to about U. S. \$85 million. (Overall-all cost to U. S. was about \$125 million.—Ed.)

LAB WORK TO CONTINUE

With the abolishment on Aug. 31 of the Mexican-United States Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, members of that body agreed upon the following subsequent steps in a meeting held recently at Washington, D.C.:

Assets and liabilities of the commission were turned over to liquidators. Simultaneously with abolition of the successful joint commission, announcement was made of the establishment of the Mexican-United States Commission for the Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, having the same membership structure as the former group.

It was agreed that the new commission would continue to be furnished facilities at the Palo Alto laboratory for diagnosis of animal diseases resembling foot-and-mouth disease. Equipment presently installed will remain, and the commission will provide adequate staff for the diagnostic work of the laboratory.

Cost of the joint prevention commission (exclusive of direct expenses of the respective governments) is to be met through equal contributions by each of the governments.

The proceeds of liquidation of the assets of the joint eradication commission will be distributed 15 per cent to Mexico and 85 per cent to the United States. Expenses determined by the liquidators to be necessary and essential in the orderly disposition of the assets and liquidation of liabilities shall be shared by the respective governments on the basis of 15 per cent to Mexico and 85 per cent to this country. Property of the old commission deemed useful for the new commission's activities was transferred.

SWINE DISEASE ERADICATION COMPLETED IN TEN STATES

The Department of Agriculture has announced that in 10 of the 23 states where vesicular exanthema has appeared, the disease has now been eradicated through cooperative state-federal indemnity programs established to destroy infected hogs with the least possible loss to producers. The cleared states are Alabama, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, North Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia and Washington. In 10 other states the cooperative programs are in operation and officials expect to finish eradication measures as rapidly as possible. These states are Arizona, Georgia, Kansas, Missouri, New York, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Wyoming.

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Monday, Nov. 3—Judging steers, carloads of fat cattle, breeding cattle
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Tuesday, Nov. 4—Judging breeding cattle (females), pens and carloads of
feeder cattle.
Wednesday, Nov. 5—Auction Sale, 9:00 A.M.

SHOW HEADQUARTERS: Palace Hotel

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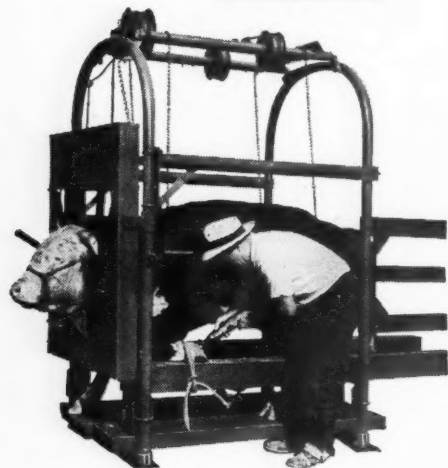
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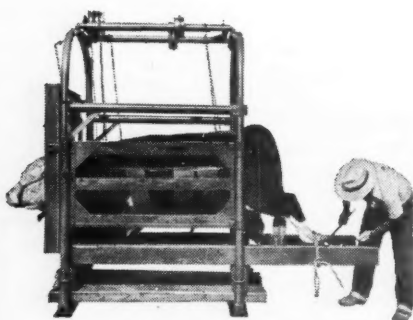
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MANAGING RANGE & CATTLE

By DAVE SAVAGE (Concluded)

Self-Feeding of Salt-Meal Mixtures

Self-feeding of 41 per cent protein cottonseed meal, mixed with salt to control daily consumption of meal, has been used successfully for both winter and summer feeding of steers on native range during the past four years.

Steers were usually placed on the self-feeding system after a preliminary period of daily hand feeding for a week or more. During this time, the quantity of No. 4 crushed rock salt was increased from a light sprinkling to the proportion scheduled for self-feeding. This was intended to eliminate the possibility of ill effects from sudden heavy use of salt.

The salt-meal was kept constantly before the steers after the preliminary feeding period. A week's supply was usually put out at one time. Loss of feed by wind, snow or rain was eliminated in these studies by placing the salt-meal in roofed bunks equipped with solid sides and backs. However, many stockmen in the region are successfully feeding the mixture in deep, open bunks set at right angles with the prevailing wind direction but not otherwise protected from the weather. Preliminary results indicate that the length of feed bunks required for self-feeding is about 50 per cent of that required to hand-feed the entire herd.

One-half pound of salt, mixed with every 2 pounds of meal, a ration of one to four, maintained daily meal consumption at 2 pounds for a weaner calf during early winter. This quantity of salt had to be increased to 9/16 or 5/8 pound for every 2 pounds of meal as the feeding period progressed. A higher proportion of salt was required to regulate daily consumption by yearling steers. About 5/8 pound at the outset to 13/16 pound at the end of winter controlled meal consumption to the desired 2 pounds daily.

The mixture needed in late summer to maintain the daily consumption of yearling steers at 1 pound was 1/2 pound of salt to every pound of meal, a ratio of one to two. As the season progressed, salt had to be increased to 9/16 pound.

The average winter gain of steers self-fed the salt-meal mixtures during three winter feeding periods was 13 pounds per head less than comparable steers hand-fed. This difference, however, was not statistically significant. When grazed together on grass alone the following summer, these winter fed steers ended the grazing year showing an average advantage of 16 pounds per head for hand caking the previous winter.

The three-year average summer gain of yearling steers self-fed salt-meal from July 1 to early October was only 3 pounds per head less than the gain of similar steers hand-caked every day. This minor difference was also statistically insignificant.

Feeding of salt-meal mixtures had no detectable ill effect on the grade, condition or "bloom" of the cattle. It did

not alter the calcium, phosphorus, chlorides or hemoglobin content of the animal blood, when compared with comparable cattle hand-fed cake alone. These and other results indicate that salt consumed in excess of cattle requirements is voided in the urine.

Self-fed steers have consumed over twice as much water as hand-fed steers. Observations of eating and drinking habits revealed that the animals alternately ate salt-meal and drank water several times each feeding period. These results indicate the importance of providing adequate supplies of water to cattle being fed salt-meal. Advantages of self-feeding include little or no loss in weight gain, a sizeable reduction of labor costs of feeding, less disturbance of the animals since feed is always available and more uniform consumption by each animal.

Yearling steers self-fed salt-meal mixture on grass in summer and fall of 1950 gained about the same as those hand-fed the same amount of protein every day. Subsequent feedlot gains of the two groups showed no ill effect from previous use of the salt-meal feeding method. In fact, the feedlot gains were slightly in favor of the lot that had been previously self-fed salt and meal on grass.

Preliminary results recorded during late summer of 1951 indicate that the salt-meal feeding method may be used to distribute cattle over the range. Further studies are necessary, however, to determine if salt-meal feeding away from water will result in harmful effect on the animals.

Cattle Parasite Control

Investigations for controlling external parasites of beef cattle have been conducted at Woodward since 1946 in co-operation with Dr. D. E. Howell of the Oklahoma A. & M. College. These included studies for the control of horn flies, grubs, ticks and lice. DDT and Toxaphene gave excellent results in control of horn flies and were more effective than methoxychlor. Steers sprayed four times at monthly intervals during the summer, using a 0.5 per cent solution of DDT (8 pounds of 50 per cent wettable powder in 100 gallons of water), made 18 pounds more gain per head than untreated animals, as an average for the last four years. The annual average advantage of the treatment amounted to \$3.88 in net returns per steer.

Grubs or warbles were effectively controlled by pressure-spraying each animal with 1 gallon of a solution containing 7 1/2 pounds of 5 per cent rotenone per 100 gallons of water. The animals were sprayed three times each year at monthly intervals, starting Nov. 30. The four-year average advantage of the treatment was 5 pounds in gain and 80 cents in net returns per head.

The real advantage from grub control results from killing the larvae as

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they emerge so they will not mature into heel flies and start the grub process over again. An effective control program cannot be conducted on a single ranch since heel flies can travel several miles. It must be carried on diligently and simultaneously over a wide area by a large number of stockmen working together. Only then will the full benefits of grub control be realized.

Ear ticks were effectively controlled by a single fall treatment with a one per cent solution of BHC prepared by adding one part of 20 percent Lindane to 19 parts of oil.

Lice were controlled to best advantage by a single fall dipping in a concentration of 8 pounds of 50 per cent wettable DDT per 100 gallons of water. Two applications of rotenone (10 pounds of 5 per cent rotenone per 100 gallons of water) three weeks apart in early winter gave results comparable with those obtained from one thorough treatment with DDT. BHC may also be used to control lice by making one application of a mixture consisting of six pounds of 50 per cent wettable powder, containing 10 per cent gama isomer, per 100 gallons of water. BHC is cheaper than DDT but has less residual benefits.

Feeder Grade and Gains

Since all cattle used in these studies are numbered and weighed individually at monthly intervals throughout the year, it has been possible to obtain additional information on many phases of cattle production. For example, steers scoring low as to feeder grade in the fall made winter gains comparable with higher grade steers, and produced higher summer and yearlong gains. However, the difference was usually too small to offset the superior quality of meat and higher appraisal price of the better grade of cattle.

Initial Weight and Gains

In a five-year comparison of the effect of initial fall weight of steer calves on subsequent gains, it was determined that light-weight calves made essentially the same yearlong gains as cattle that weighed 150 pounds more at the outset. Since the lighter calves represented a smaller initial investment, it may be concluded that purchasing lighter calves in the fall would be more profitable.

Winter Gain in Relation to Subsequent Gains

Feeding and grazing tests showed that steers making low winter gain as a result of a shortage in quantity or quality of feed usually make higher summer gains but slightly less yearlong gains than comparable lots carried on higher planes of winter nutrition. This rather well-known fact indicates the desirability of grazing or feeding for high winter gains if costs are not prohibitive.

Less known, however, is the principle developed from the Woodward studies that winter, summer, and yearlong gains of steers are governed largely by heredity when the animals are grazed uniformly as one herd under similar condi-

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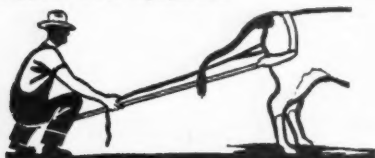
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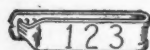
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tions of feed and management.

A total of 349 uniform steers were grazed in six yearlong pastures under comparable conditions during the past six years. They were classified into four 25-pound gain classes on basis of their winter performance. The initial fall weight of the four classes were similar, varying only from 405 to 415 pounds. Average winter gain of the highest class was 109 pounds, whereas, the lowest class gained only 37 pounds. The high winter gaining steers gained 28 pounds more per head during summer and 100 pounds more during the year than the lowest class. Average gain difference between the four 25-pound gain classes was nine pounds in summer and 33 pounds yearlong.

Color Shades of Hereford Cattle

Stockmen differ widely in their preference for different color shades of Hereford cattle, some claiming that the light-red shade of cattle are the better "doers" while others prefer the cherry-reds. Comparisons of the gain performance of light-red, dark-red, and intermediate-red steers was made under comparable grazing conditions at Woodward for four years. A total of 2,000 cattle was included in the comparisons. The average gain produced by the different color shades of steers was the same. Therefore, stockmen may safely select their preference as to color without losing or obtaining any advantage in gains.

2,4,5-T FOR SAGEBRUSH

Valuable forage plants on many Wyoming ranges are being suppressed and held in low productivity by dominant stands of big sagebrush. Under these conditions range improvement often can be accomplished merely by controlling the brush. Organic herbicides show promise as an improved tool for reducing sagebrush competition.

Studies in the Beaver Rim area near Lander, Wyo., reveal that 75 per cent and higher kills of big sagebrush can be obtained with as little as 1 pound of 2,4,5-T ester per acre, or 2 pounds of 2,4-D ester per acre. These herbicides were most effective in this area when applied in 4 to 5 gallons of diesel oil carrier about the time the native blue-grasses started blooming. Herbicide treatments which gave best control of big sagebrush did not result in severe damage to other shrubby species or to perennial grasses.

So far, airplane—and ground-spraying equipment has given similar results. The airplane equipment is cheaper and more may be accomplished when spraying large areas.

Native grass production was increased from two to three times by killing from 60 to 97 per cent of the sagebrush. The increased forage supply apparently attracted concentrations of cattle and the forage species on sprayed areas were utilized almost double the amount that they were on unsprayed areas. This suggests that grazing should be controlled following sagebrush spraying to avoid damage to the desirable plants.

NEW LIFE FOR CORNCOB

Corncocks, until recently a drug on the agricultural market, are today reported to be increasing in commercial demand and value as a result of successful research by the USDA. Research has resulted in expansion of the industry from one plant in 1939 to more than two dozen scattered over the north central states today, with a proportionate increase in tonnage of cobs processed, from 5,000 tons in 1939 to an expected 600,000 tons this year. The experiments are summarized in a comprehensive bulletin, "Dry Grinding of Agricultural Residues, A New Industrial Enterprise," by the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill. Copies of the bulletin (AIC 336) are there obtainable.

Largest industrial use for corncocks is in making furfural. The oily, straw-colored liquid is valuable in defense and other industries for the refining of vegetable and petroleum oils, and the production of synthetic rubber, nylon, synthetic resins and medicinals. The soft grits are being used as polishing agents for metal parts and molded plastics. Other corncock uses are as livestock bedding and poultry litter; ground, as a mulch for various plants and shrubs. Combined with blackstrap molasses and other nutrients, they are being used as an economical feed for beef cattle.

BANG'S, TB DECLINE CONTINUES

New figures released by the BAI show that brucellosis (Bang's disease) and tuberculosis in cattle continued to decline in the United States in 1952, on the basis of cattle tested. Tuberculosis declined from 0.14 per cent in 1951 to 0.11 per cent in 1952. Brucellosis declined from 3.1 per cent in 1951 to 2.7 per cent in 1952.

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to the
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SALE
San Francisco
Nov. 5**

RIVERSIDE ROAN MASTER

X2687146, a son of Victor Compact X2525387, he by Victor Monarch X2313086. Bred by A. Lopan & Sons, Pipestone, Minn., and from one of our top cows.

He is an outstanding bull in his own right and will measure up anytime or anywhere.

This bull will have to be seen to be appreciated.

He is a true sample of our production. Our cattle are produced in the great outdoors and are ready to work.

Riverside Ranch

John Mohr, Jr. & Sons,
Park City, Mont.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

TARIFF FACTS

(Continued from Page 8)

escape clause of the Reciprocal Trade Act. The Tariff Commission after investigation granted the prayer for relief but President Truman vetoed it because, he said, he could not find that the watch industry had been injured.

"Under your proposal, any foreign country could make up its mind deliberately to take over some particular industry in this country no matter how well established. With cheap labor, with plants and equipment furnished by Uncle Sam, it could manufacture products in huge quantities and undersell the American manufacturer.

"How far afield can our free-traders go in suggesting selling out American industries in order to promote foreign trade beyond the basis which existed prior to World War II in the vain hope that we will build up friendship throughout the world thereby? The record shows that those countries are willing to take all the money we are foolish enough to give them—but friendship is not bought with money."

NEW MEAT BOARD PROGRAM ON

September 7 marked the opening of a cooking school program which within the next nine months will extend into some 45 cities across the country and reach hundreds of thousands of homemakers with down-to-earth facts about meat, according to the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Conducted by the board's field home economists and sponsored by daily newspapers, each school offers four days of intensive instruction on meat—including modern cookery methods, care and storage of meat in the home, identification of meat cuts, ways of using lard, new meat recipes, new ideas on variety meats and canned meats, the food value of meat and other subjects.

Another prominent meat board project is the coast-to-coast traveling group of educational meat exhibits. These are being featured at state fairs, livestock expositions, food shows and other events, with the 1952 schedule planned to include cities in 17 states. The variety of subjects includes storage of meat in freezer units, economy ways with meat, types of hog carcasses, beef and lamb grades, the importance and utilization of lard, etc.

CATTLE CYCLE TREND FOLLOWS PAST COURSE

The 1952 cattle cycle, it is being pointed out, is very similar in pattern to number buildups of the past. The rate of increase among beef cattle herds on farms and ranches during 1951, says the National Livestock Exchange Reporter, was the highest in our history, and apparently it continued during the first half of 1952. It is noted that in no previous cycle has the buildup phase lasted less than six years, though the seventh year showed slight increase. From the low point to the peak, previous cycles have climbed about 30 per cent. A full 30 per cent rise would bring numbers close to 100,000,000 by 1955.

October, 1952



COLLYNIE DE LUX

Other sires in use now, and that have been used, are Hilldale Collynie 7th, highest selling bull at any of the 11 Congress sales held in different parts of the United States—Collynie Compact, sire of 3 International Champions. 7 of his daughters are in the herd.

15 young bulls offered now mostly of serviceable ages. Also a few females. Polled Shorthorns are popular. By percentage they have gained 8 percent faster in the past year than any other beef breed.

ALBERT HULTINE & SONS

SARONVILLE, NEBRASKA

Nebraska and Iowa Polled Shorthorn State Fair Champion 1951 and 1952

Other Nebraska State Fair champions used in the herd are Collynie Fortress 1950—Riverside Control 1949—Collynie Nobleman 1947 and 1948—Riverside 1946.

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Glenn A. Hunt
Sherwood Bldg.
Spokane 8, Wash.

Harold B. Hatfield
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Sounds like something free, doesn't it?
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It's what you get extra when you
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It helps you produce better cattle.

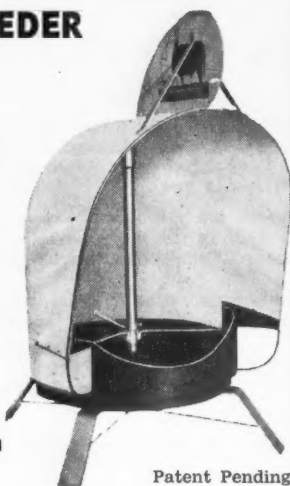
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- EASILY MOVED with your herd.
- BUILT TO LAST a lifetime. Won't Rust—it's galvanized. Pan is rubberized with auto undercoating—can't corrode.

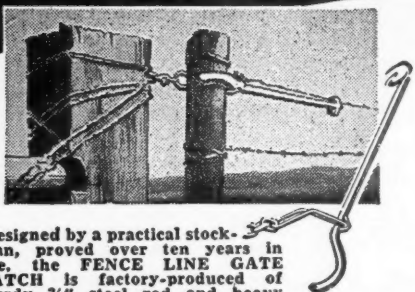
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Part of the thousand fine quality Herefords on Russel Weeks place near Wells, Nev.

SEEDING SUCCESS

ONE OF THE PLACES visited on the Idaho Cattlemen's Association tour of southern Idaho and northern Nevada in mid-September was the Russel Weeks ranch south of Wells, Nev. The ranch lies nicely in Clover Valley, a country subject to pretty severe snows. Hundreds of hay stacks dot the valley.

Purpose of the stop was to see two sections that Mr. Weeks had reseeded to wheatgrass, a little at a time the past 10 years. We didn't see the seeded plots themselves (because of rough and dusty roads to the area) but Mr. Weeks and others who have been over the sections explained the reseeding is entirely successful.

A Wheatland plow is used on the sagebrush. In drilling, Mr. Weeks takes out every other disc and then lets the tractor-pulled seeder go down as deep as possible, maybe 3 to 4 inches in the softer ground. The seeder is set to drop 4 to 5 pounds of crested wheatgrass seed per acre into these furrows. The area gets 10 or 11 inches of moisture annually.

Most of the experts, Mr. Weeks said, say to drill just slightly. But when you do this you don't get enough moisture. A nearby government seeded tract, evidently handled in this manner, shows a very poor stand of grass even where it had been seeded twice.

Mr. Weeks likes to keep his animals off the reseeded areas two seasons if he can. The next time he runs his seeder over the range land he is going to try a little fertilizer with the seed.

quired to winter or fatten cattle of different ages and weights, and new data on grass silage, artificial insemination, vitamins, antibiotics and hormones. The author is now professor of animal science at the University of Illinois and chief of the beef cattle division of the Illinois Agricultural Experimental Station. There is new material in the chapters on fitting cattle for show and sale, on buildings and equipment, on diseases, parasites and poisonous plants. Contains many illustrations and helpful statistical tables. John Wiley & Sons, New York, published the book, at \$6.50.

* * *

"North from Texas," just out, is subtitled "Incidents in the Early Life of a Range Cowman in Texas, Dakota and Wyoming, 1852-83," by James C. Shaw. It's the colorful story of Jim Shaw's early life in Texas and the long drive in 1879 with longhorn cattle, in a first-person account by a onetime president of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. (\$7.50; Branding Iron Press, Box 244, Evanston, Ill.)

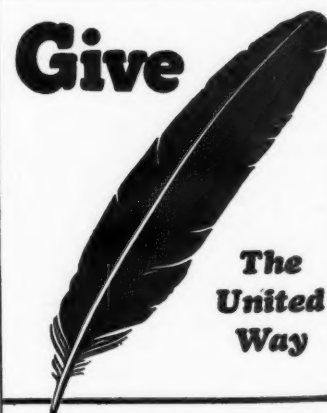
TOUGH GOING

Experience is what you go through when you cannot go around it.

—HOWARD HAYNES



The fourth edition of "Beef Cattle," by Roscoe R. Snapp, covers every phase of feeding and management of beef cattle, including new methods of calculating rations and estimating feed re-



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STOCKMAN'S SOLUTION TO FEDERAL GRAZING

(Continued from Page 10)

as compared to the above basic requirements and all of them have been in successful use on some federal lands for many years.

It would seem unnecessary to have to explain to the American public why range livestockmen, 95 per cent of whom have one family units, wish to be governed "by law and not by men." The federal agencies now engaged in administering grazing are, like all government bureaus, composed in the main of reasonable and considerate persons, but history has taught no truer lesson than that the governed should not have to rely entirely upon the good graces of governmental officials in matters which affect their livelihood but should have a written law to guide and limit both the governors and governed.

The Proposed Act

To provide for the orderly use, improvement and development of the Federal lands and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the Federal range, and for other purposes.

That this Act may be cited as the "Uniform Federal Grazing Land Tenancy Act."

Sec. 2 (a) The Congress hereby finds (1) that approximately 50 per centum of the total land area of the States listed in this Act is Federally owned and is divided among National Forests, Grazing Districts, Public Domain, and other withdrawals or reservations; (2) that precipitation in that area averages less than one-third of that in the Middle West or East; (3) that one to four drought years out of ten characterize the region; (4) that nearly all of the Federal range and a considerable amount of intermingled privately owned lands and waters are unable by themselves to provide for a year-round livestock operation; (5) that close co-ordination between seasonal ranges and stock watering facilities are essential to the proper utilization of both Federal and private lands and water in this area; (6) that no uniform standard exists among the various Federal agencies administering grazing on Federal lands in this area, and that the resulting lack of co-ordination has adversely affected the proper protection of the Federal grazing lands and the privately owned lands and water dependent upon such Federal grazing lands for their proper use, and the stability of the livestock industry in that area, and in that and other ways has deteriorated the economic well-being of that area.

(b) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress, through the exercise by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior of the powers heretofore and hereby conferred upon them, to establish such grazing practices and procedures on the lands to which this Act applies, as will tend (1) to protect and improve the Federal grazing lands and to increase their carrying capacity; (2) to assure an adequate and sustained yield of grass and other edible forage crops; (3) to establish sound principles of agricultural ten-

ancy in the administration of such Federal grazing lands; (4) to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the Federal range; (5) to give full consideration to the safeguarding of all other resources and multiple uses made of these lands, including watershed conservation, timber production, mining, recreation and wildlife and thereby to promote the general welfare, and insofar as practical to attain these purposes through cooperation with the individual permittees as well as with the organizations of local inhabitants and stockmen.

Sec. 3. This Act shall apply to lands within National Forests and Federal Grazing District and lands administered under Title of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, in the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Sec. 4. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of any department having jurisdiction over any of the lands to which this Act applies.

(b) The term "base property" means lands, water or range improvements, or any combination thereof, owned, leased or occupied, and used for the support of the livestock for which a grazing privilege is sought and on the basis of which the extent of a permit is completed.

(c) The term "grazing privilege holder" means one who has a right from an authorized source to graze livestock on lands to which this Act applies.

Sec. 5. In order to assure the proper use of the lands involved, existing standards of base properties shall be maintained unless shown to be impractical.

Sec. 6. The Secretary shall issue or cause to be issued permits for periods not exceeding ten years and renewals thereof to graze livestock on lands to which this Act applies. Paid grazing permits and renewals thereof shall be issued in the following order of preference:

First, to grazing privilege holders on lands to which this Act applies who put such lands to beneficial use and who own, occupy, or lease base properties (or, in the case of an association, whose members own, occupy, or lease base properties) complying with the standards established as provided in Section 5 or such other base properties in lieu thereof as may be approved by the Secretary.

Second, to owners of livestock who own, occupy or lease base properties complying with the standards established as provided in Section 5 who are not grazing privilege holders on lands to which this Act applies.

All grazing preferences and privileges as established shall continue as long as, and to the extent that, the grazing privilege holder owning livestock maintains the base property qualifications above provided and beneficially uses the grazing permit privileges, subject to Section 11 below.

Third, to such others as temporarily may be provided for by such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe from time to time.

The Secretary shall provide by rules and regulations for free-use, non-use, special-use and community pasture-use permits for reasonable periods of time.



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PAINT JOB

Some people are born with a green thumb, others take up painting.

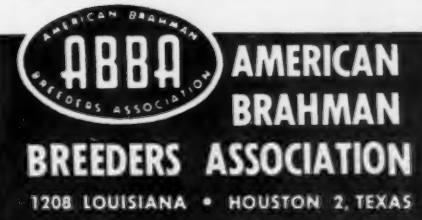
—HOWARD HAYNES



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(This section recognizes that the demand for grazing privileges is in excess of the available supply and that all federal agencies charged with administering such lands have already established standards to determine which applicants are the best qualified and equipped to make proper use of grazing privileges. Such standards have been in effect for many years and are calculated to insure a fair distribution of the grazing privileges as well as the maximum proper use of the grazing lands. To redistribute them without regard for the present established users who have for years met the government's requirements, would be a needless injustice, and, for that reason a classification is prescribed which recognizes their preference, but also provides for the distribution of any additional supply of grazing which may become available either from the development of the resources or the termination of any established privileges, to new operators who are not now in Class 1.)

Sec. 7. The Secretary is authorized and directed to provide by rules and regulations for the transfer of grazing privileges on lands to which this Act applies. Such privileges and preference status shall accompany the transfer of base properties unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, but in no case shall such privileges be retained by or transferred to persons who do not own, occupy, or lease base properties complying with the standards established as provided in Section 5. No charge or penalty shall be made or required by the Secretary in connection with any such transfer.

(This section further emphasizes that the only way to stabilize the land pattern of the region is to recognize that base properties dependent on the public lands for their proper use, if they are to be put to the proper use, must be given a certain amount of security in grazing privileges. As a free enterprise economy places no penalties upon the sale and exchange of lands and water; likewise no penalty should be attached to the sale or exchange of privately owned base property which is used in connection with a grazing privilege. Refusal by the government to transfer full grazing privileges when base property changes ownership through sale or inheritance would have this effect. Moreover, if the base property of a ranch provides winter feed for 100 cattle, it is uneconomic and unjustifiable to reduce the grazing privileges which go with that base property to 80 cattle simply because the ranch is sold to a new owner or inherited by a widow, son or some other heir.)

Sec. 8. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior are authorized and directed to conduct jointly a comprehensive economic study for the purpose of obtaining such information with respect to the various regions concerned as may be necessary to establish a schedule of fees for grazing privileges on the lands to which this Act applies which will take into consideration the investment required in base properties, requirements of the local economy of the particular region, and all other relevant facts and circumstances.

(b) Pending the completion of such study, existing methods of determining grazing fees and the presently established bases therefor, with respect to lands to which this Act applies, shall remain in effect.

This section provides for the determination of a just and fair grazing fee by independent government agencies after a proper survey and study.

Sec. 9. The Secretary is authorized and directed to promote the construction and maintenance of fences, range water facilities, and other such improvements; the undertaking of range reseed projects; and improved range management practices upon the Federal lands concerned to the maximum practicable extent by the holders of grazing privileges, at their own expense, and as an incentive to make such improvements the Secretary shall provide by rules and regulations for compensation to such privilege holders or their lawful successors in interest for the loss of the value of such improvements, where such improvements shall have been authorized by the proper Governmental agency and where such loss is caused by subsequent Governmental action and is not caused by unlawful acts of the privilege holders or their lawful successors in interest.

(Heretofore, the holder of grazing privilege has, in many areas, not been allowed by the government to make improvements to the range, even when he wished to do so entirely at his own expense. This section indicates the possibility of extensive improvements on and to the federal lands, by private funds and without expenditure of public funds, as is necessary if any comprehensive program of conservation is to become effective. With the proper permission of the governing federal agency the holder of grazing privileges, can, at his own expense, reseed the lands and build such improvements as reservoirs, drift fences, trails and roads. This naturally will encourage an extensive program of improvements. If he loses the right to use such improvements through no fault of his own, but by the governmental action, such as the changing of the use from grazing to some other use, then he shall be repaid for the value of such improvement.)

Sec. 10. The Secretary shall provide by suitable rules and regulations for local hearings on appeals from the decisions of administrative officers in charge in a manner similar to the procedure in the Administrative Procedures Act.

(This section recognizes that differences are bound to arise between privilege holders and the administrative agencies. By giving the secretary authority to adjudicate such differences in a manner similar to that which is set forth in the Administrative Procedures Act, it insures the parties the tested procedures of Administrative hearings and an ultimate appeal on the record to a Federal Appellate Court. Similar safeguards are customary in nearly all other governmental agencies.)

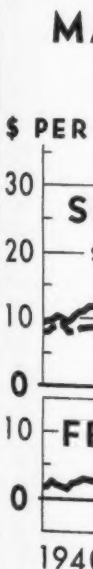
Sec. 11. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrict the power of the Secretary, in his discretion, to limit or discontinue the grazing use of any

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lands under his jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing injury to said lands from grazing, or to change the use of any such lands from grazing to any other authorized use.

(This section recognizes the proper right of the government to change the use of any of its lands from grazing to any other use. It provides for eliminating grazing entirely and turning the lands to any other use, whenever in the discretion of the administering agency another use may appear to be in the public interest. Furthermore, the section answers any criticism that the present users are attempting to get a vested right to graze any federal lands or to make grazing a permanent dominant use.)

Sec. 12. (a) Nothing in this Act shall be construed or administered in any way to diminish or impair any right to the possession and use of water for mining, agriculture, manufacturing or other purposes which has heretofore vested or accrued under existing law validly affecting the public lands or which may be hereafter initiated or acquired and maintained in accordance with such law. So far as consistent with the purposes and provisions of this Act, grazing privileges recognized and acknowledged shall be adequately safeguarded, but the issuance of a permit pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall not create any right, title, interest or estate in or to the lands or in any way limit or restrict any right, title or interest of the United States in such lands.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as in any way altering or restricting the right to hunt or fish, in accordance with the laws of any State,

upon lands to which this Act applies or as vesting in any grazing privilege holder any right whatsoever to interfere with any multiple use of such lands.

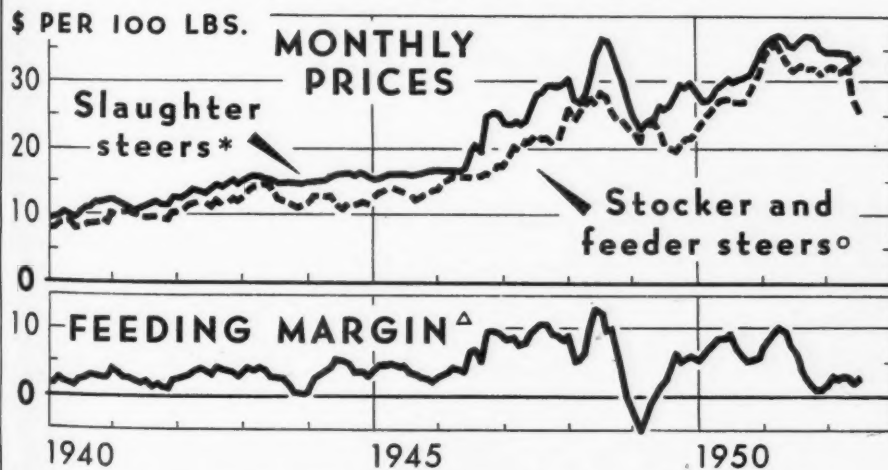
(c) Nothing herein contained shall restrict (1) the acquisition, granting, or use under existing law of permits or right-of-way within the lands to which this Act applies, (2) ingress or egress over such lands for all proper and lawful purposes, or (3) prospecting, locating, developing, mining, entering, leasing, or patenting the mineral resources of such lands under laws applicable thereto.

Sec. 13. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as restricting the respective States from enforcing any and all statutes enacted for police regulation, nor shall the police power of the respective states be, by this Act, impaired or restricted, and all laws heretofore enacted by the respective States or any thereof, or that may hereafter be enacted as regards public health or public welfare, shall at all times be in full force and effect: **Provided, however,** that nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting or restricting the power and authority of the United States.

Sec. 14. Nothing herein shall be construed as modifying or limiting the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 stat. 1269), as amended, or the Act of April 24, 1950 (public law 478, 81st Congress) except to the extent such provisions are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 15. Any violation of the provisions of this Act, or of any rule or regulation authorized by this Act, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.

MARKET PRICES AND FEEDING MARGIN FOR CATTLE



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47333-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Price margins in cattle feeding have been smaller in the last 12 months than at any time in the previous two years. Price margins are defined as the difference between the prices received for fed cattle sold for slaughter and the prices originally paid for feeders. They are shown here for a 7-months feeding period which is representative of the various feeding programs.

Prices of feeder cattle have declined sharply this summer. Even though the moderate decline expected in prices of slaughter cattle should occur, margins are likely to be wider, and profits about average.

October, 1952

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WILL PERMIT 200,000 HEAD

Mexico, we understand, is to permit 200,000 cattle to be exported the remainder of this year; whether in the form of live cattle or meat, we do not know. We also understand that the Mexican 15 per cent ad valorem tax is to be reduced. Apparently the Bureau of Animal Industry is ready to receive cattle but Mexican facilities are not yet completely set up.



LADIES' CHOICE



Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

By Dorothy McDonald

Who said that this is "brown October weather?" To me, perhaps because I am October's child, these golden days are topaz and amber . . . chrysoprase and porphyry . . . all the lovely jewel tones of yellow, green and gold.

The sun is hot and bright at midday, but the nights are cool and the mornings smell of frost and ripening apples. The wind is high and singing, and if it twists the first yellow leaves from the old apple trees—well, to me that speaks of harvest and fulfillment. I've never agreed with those who see Death in the blowing leaves of autumn.

The life of a tree is deep and secret in its core. Budding or fading leaf, blossom or fruiting . . . they're all but cycles in that quietness.

* * *

'Most any day now, the east wind will come roaring across from the desert, and the earth under the ancient apple trees up at the Ranch House will be thickly strewn with windfallen fruit.

"You're lucky not to have all that canning to do this year," my friends tell me. Perhaps they're right. But perhaps there's one thing they never guessed. When the October wind was high and boisterous, the horses and I kept a secret rendezvous. And, I must confess, only a very small part of the windfallen fruit ever reached the neat rows of jars on my storeroom shelves.

What lovelier way could there be to spend a frosty morning than to ride, bareback, the first yellow leaves caught in your hair, to herd the horses as they feed on surplus fruit?

* * *

Smart horses are supposed to learn to roll over a fallen pear or apple, either with a forefoot or a well-extended upper lip, in order to dislodge hornets or bees or wasps that may be feasting on it. I've never thought my little sorrel dumb, but that's one trick he never learned . . . or else disdains to stoop to. He fights it out, man to man, with any interloper who tries to muscle in on his treats—with the result that, unless I go along to "side" him in his forays on the orchard, he wears a permanently-swollen nose all fall.

Since I'm one of those lucky people to whom a sting brings only brief discomfort, I find it very easy to let him tempt me to leave the dishes in the sink till nearly noon while I lend him a hand . . . or the toe of my boot, I should say . . . in his perennial battle with the wasps.

* * *

And if the time has come when it

takes a good tall rock and a lot of struggling for me to mount him bareback—though he's a Steeldust horse and not very tall—I know he'll wait sweet-tempered and with what patience he can muster until I'm safe aboard before he lopes off down the apple rows to join his friends.

When I remember the crazy-spoiled colt he used to be, with his tongue cut half in two by the first young fool who tried to ride him . . . and the wide, wild eyes that turned blood-red when he got "hot" . . . how can I resist him when he comes sweet-talking me across the orchard fence?

His eyes are mild and liquid nowadays, and he tells me in his own language, plain as plain can be, "Let's you and me go out and find some fruit."

What has the kitchen sink . . . or any indoor chore . . . to offer in the face of that?

Meet Your Neighbor

This time "your neighbor" is singular, since Betty Lane's husband, Joe J. Lane, Jr. passed away in January of this year and since that time she has bravely carried on alone. And yet, not quite alone! There are the two boys, 17-year-old Joe III and his younger brother Charles, who are attending the New Mexico Military Institute at present, but already making plans to study animal husbandry at the University of Arizona and then come home to the O-O Ranch.

"I had experience holding things together during the four years Joe served

in World War II," Betty Lane says. "Now, with the help and advice of J. J., Senior, and my brothers-in-law, and the good family I've got managing the two ranches—the Jack McCombs of Carlsbad, N. M.—I know I'll make out all right. During the years we were married, Joe taught me a great deal about the business. We worked together; I've helped Joe with everything from keeping the books to breaking broncs and tailing up old cows during the drouth of '33 to '36."

The courage that carried Betty Lane through those four tough years will help her now that she must face life without Joe to help her carry on for their two fine boys.

The Lane family have been cattlemen for a great many years. J. J. Lane, Senior, came up from Texas and bought the 9 Caprock Ranch near Roswell, N. M., before World War I. He has owned many other ranches over Lea County, but the 9 Ranch has always been home.

Joe J. Lane, Jr. attended school in Roswell, and went to the New Mexico Military Institute from 1927 to 1930. He served from 1942 to 1945 in the army, was in Belgium at the Battle of the Bulge, and won a Bronze Star and Purple Heart. No young cattleman was more active in the affairs of the various stock-growers' associations. He served as vice-president of the New Mexico Cattlemen's Association in 1938—they own a second ranch just 20 miles from Lordsburg—and was a director of the Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers. He was also very active in the American Legion and the V.F.W. Not only his family but his whole community suffered a great loss in his untimely passing on Jan. 25 of this year.

While still attending high school in Roswell, Joe Lane commenced dating Betty Beeson, daughter of a doctor in



Among the ladies who attended the quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers in Silver City were (l to r.) Mrs. Walter Hanna, San Antonio; Mrs. W. C. Knox, Truth or Consequences; Mrs. Roy Stovall, Truth or Consequences; Mrs. Walter Hightower, Deming.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

BOARDING SCHOOL

I've folded your levis and put them away,
And the ribbons you wore in your hair,
Your saddle and bridle are gone from the rack;
Dad hung them away in the barn.
Your Stetson and boots are on the top shelf
But your spurs still lie where you left them
One piled on the other, the worn straps
entwined.
On the mantel down there in your room,
For it's dresses and nylons, kid gloves, velvet
hats;
And the soft voice, the unhurried air.
Like it or not—it's laces and graces
For now on, the whole winter through.
Of course I know that it must be so—
I want it to be—but my heart
Still aches for a small freckled face that
won't ever
Be quite the same any more.

—Martha Downer.

the town. After high school, Betty went east to a girls' school in Washington, D. C., but in 1929 she came back to attend the University of New Mexico, and young Joe, Jr., settled down seriously to the business of persuading town-raised Betty that she'd love living on a ranch. So successful was he that in December of 1932 they were married and moved to the Caprock ranch where they lived for seven years before moving to their beloved O-O Ranch not far from Willcox, Ariz.

Though Betty Lane has learned everything she knows about cows and the cow business since her marriage, she is one of Arizona's most active cattlemen now. She was state CowBelle president in 1951, and to her should go much of the credit for the Arizona group's successful cookbook, "Roundup Recipes," by Bonnie and Ed. Peplow. The proceeds from the sale of this beautiful book, as well as from all other Arizona CowBelles activities, have been going to that very worthy cause, Arizona Boys' Ranch.

She has done invaluable work in the field of public relations for the National CowBelles this year, and is at present chairman of the committee that will nominate officers for next year's National slate.

In the face of sorrow and loneliness, Betty Lane is carrying on.

"My aim is to be of service to my fellow man," she says, "and especially to all ranch families, for to me that's the most interesting way to live. I'm going to keep the O-O and the Lordsburg place so my boys can follow in their Daddy's footsteps and know that kind of living, too."

So . . . meet a woman too strong and selfless to be beaten by grief. Meet your neighbor, Mrs. Joe J. Lane, Jr. Meet our good friend, Betty Lane!

At Home on the Range

This is the time of year when the man who used to keep bees on our upper meadow is likely to show up at our door with a five-gallon can of deep amber mountain honey. And, believe it or not, when he comes around next spring he'll find the can scrubbed and empty!

It always amazes me that we use it all, because my family does not care much for cakes or cookies made with honey; nor, with one exception—myself—do they

like the delicate flavor it imparts to lemonade, iced tea and so on.

Of course, when He-Who-Is-Now-A-Marine was at home, he managed to stave off slow starvation between meal-times by three or four peanut butter and honey sandwiches every day. (Sometimes the kitchen still seems empty without the small clutter of those two jars and a knife or two on the end of the drainboard.)

But nowadays, with the exception of an occasional plain cake frosted with Honey-Crust, we seem to use it all as a spread for hotcakes, waffles and biscuits. That adds up to a lot of hotcakes and biscuits—especially biscuits.

* * *

Perhaps as I grow older I'm getting lazier. At any rate, each year it seems to me less important whether I mix up my own basic recipe or use a packaged biscuit mix. (As a starting point, I mean.) Either way, there are dozens of changes to be rung on any hot biscuit recipe. Personally, to serve with jelly or honey I like a very rich biscuit; almost crumbly, in fact. A tablespoonful of sugar and good rich cream instead of milk takes care of that. Or, if you prefer, you can add two to four tablespoons of melted butter or salad oil right along with the milk—as a part of the total liquid, of course.

To serve with stew or creamed dishes, biscuits should be high and fluffy instead of rich. Buttermilk, sweetened with half a teaspoonful of soda, is grand for these; so, too, is skimmed milk. At any rate, a light hand with the shortening and just a little more baking powder than the recipe calls for is the secret of the light, puffy kind.

To please the menfolks of the family, try mixing six tablespoonsful of grated cheese into the biscuit mix before you add the liquid; I've never seen a man yet who didn't like hot, crunchy cheese biscuits.

Then some day when you're having women friends for lunch, or for an afternoon party, try rolling rich biscuit dough out into small rectangles, sprinkle with a sugar and cinnamon mixture . . . or with brown sugar and finely sliced walnuts . . . or with white sugar mixed with grated orange rind . . . and roll up tightly into long thin rolls not more than a couple of inches in diameter. Let the rolls chill for five or ten minutes, then slice the tiny rounds into inch slices. Bake in a hot oven. These miniature rolls are especially nice with coffee.

And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening to you all.—D.M.

CowBelle Notes

Mrs. George H. Snodgrass of Casper, Wyo., has accepted the appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. Jesse Conover, and will therefore be our National CowBelle second vice-president for the balance of the year.

Mrs. Betty Lane of Willcox, Ariz., chairman of the nominating committee of the CowBelles National, suggests that CowBelles write to her suggesting the

names of eligible members they would like to see hold office in the National next year. Only the first vice-president holds over and automatically advances, as she has been learning the working of the organization all year, and will therefore be able to take over the somewhat complex duties of president of so widespread a group.

Other members of the nominating committee, to whom suggested names may also be sent, are: Mrs. A. J. Beckstead, Red Feather Lakes, Colo.; Mrs. John H. Hanson, Bowman, N. D.; Mrs. Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev.; Mrs. Roy Forehand, Carlsbad, N. M.

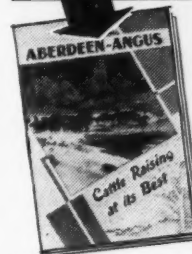
STAINLESS STEEL 18-8 VAPORSEAL, one quart sauce pan, \$6.59; two, \$7.59; 3½, \$8.59; six, \$13.59; 10¼ skillet, \$13.59; percolator \$13.59; roasters, bowls, plates. Major Co., 71 Milford, Springfield, Mass.

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Smartly styled, latest shades. FULL FASHIONED of super sheer, genuine DU PONT NYLON. Mill imperfections make this RARE PRICE possible. SEND NO MONEY. Pay postman plus postage or send cash, check, M. O. WE PAY POSTAGE. SPECIAL LIMITED OFFER CAN'T LAST!

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FREE CATTLE BOOK



50 pages of profitable suggestions and interesting pictures on selecting, breeding, fitting and showing Angus . . . absolutely free to you. Ask for "Cattle Raising at its Best." Put your name and address on a card and send now to

AMERICAN ANGUS ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

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ANGUS

FARMS



Visitors Welcome

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SXR HEREFORDS

Quality, Type, Ruggedness
Popular Bloodlines

STEEPLE X RANCH

Wm. A. Spence, Manager
BELTON, MISSOURI

WHEATLAND RANCH

Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Stock

For Sale

James B. Hollinger Chapman, Kan.

SALES

IDAHO Oct. 16-17	FILER RANGE BULL SALE Aberdeen-Angus 37 Bulls At Filer Fairgrounds 15 Females 2ND ANNUAL RANGE BULL SALE Bulls graded; grading and show on 16th; sale on 17th Write for catalog: Idaho Aberdeen-Angus Assn., Box 455, Gooding, Ida.			
Oct. 18 Idaho	<table><tr><td>HEREFORDS</td><td>150 BULLS</td><td>SHORTHORNS</td></tr></table> <p>4th Annual IDAHO CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION SALE Welser Commission Co. Yards—12:00 Noon WEISER, IDAHO—OCT. 18, 1952 For catalog write to Idaho Cattlemen's Assn. 308 Continental Bank Bldg., Boise, Idaho.</p>	HEREFORDS	150 BULLS	SHORTHORNS
HEREFORDS	150 BULLS	SHORTHORNS		
Oct. 21 WYO.	<p>The BERRY'S Sale REGISTERED HEREFORDS</p> <p>40 bulls and 20 females, all sired by M. W. Prince Larry 16th and S. Proud Mixer 3d. Sale starts at noon Oct. 21 at the ranch 20 miles northeast of Cheyenne, Wyo. Watch for sign 17 miles out on Highway 85.</p>			
Oct. 21 Glovis New Mex.	<p>NEW MEXICO HEREFORD ASS'N RANGE BULL SALE</p> <p>300 Top Range Bulls in Pens of 1 to 5</p> <p>For Information Write NEW MEXICO HEREFORD ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 616—Albuquerque, N. M.</p>			
Kansas Oct. 23	<p>NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS BREEDER ASSN. SALE</p> <p>Shearer Sale Barn, Beloit, Kan. Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns</p> <table><tr><td>35 BULLS</td><td>Several 4-H Steer Calves Sale starts 12 noon</td><td>21 FEMALES</td></tr></table> <p>Association's annual meeting and banquet, 7:00 P.M., Oct. 22. Write to EDWIN HEDSTROM, Marysville, Kan., for catalog.</p>	35 BULLS	Several 4-H Steer Calves Sale starts 12 noon	21 FEMALES
35 BULLS	Several 4-H Steer Calves Sale starts 12 noon	21 FEMALES		
OCT. 23 WASH.	<p>SIXTH ANNUAL STALEY STYLE HEREFORD SALE</p> <p>"1952 PATTERNS" PULLMAN, WASHINGTON—OCT. 23, 12 P.M. 15 HERD BULL PROSPECTS — 40 BRED HEIFERS 40 COWS WITH CALVES AT SIDE Also at Private Treaty Top Quality Range Bulls</p>			
OCT. 24 WYO.	<p>Southern Wyoming Hereford Association</p> <table><tr><td>85 Select Hereford Bulls</td><td>Laramie Fair Grounds. Show—Afternoon of Oct. 23. Free Barbecue Lunch 11 A.M., Oct. 23 by the Laramie Chamber of Commerce. Sale 1 P.M., Oct. 24.</td><td>Laramie, Wyo.</td></tr></table> <p>For a Copy of the Catalog Write Tony Fellhauer, Laramie, Wyo.</p>	85 Select Hereford Bulls	Laramie Fair Grounds. Show—Afternoon of Oct. 23. Free Barbecue Lunch 11 A.M., Oct. 23 by the Laramie Chamber of Commerce. Sale 1 P.M., Oct. 24.	Laramie, Wyo.
85 Select Hereford Bulls	Laramie Fair Grounds. Show—Afternoon of Oct. 23. Free Barbecue Lunch 11 A.M., Oct. 23 by the Laramie Chamber of Commerce. Sale 1 P.M., Oct. 24.	Laramie, Wyo.		
OCT. 24-25 IDAHO	<p>SHORTHORN "National Range Bull Project Sale" IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO</p> <p>Offering 77 PERFORMANCE TESTED range-conditioned bulls from 27 herds in 10 states. These bulls are especially recommended for herd improvement in big commercial herds of any breed.</p>			

CK RANCH WINNERS

At the Kansas State Fair last month the CK Ranch of Brookville, Kan., showed a senior calf which took reserve championship honors, also exhibiting the champion female—a senior yearling.

NEW HEREFORD PHOTO FIRM

Announcement has been made that Polled Hereford Publications, Inc., of Kansas City, and W. L. Glover, Ridgely, Tenn., livestock photographer, have purchased the business assets of the late Guy E. Smith. Thus, the nationwide livestock photography services established during the past 30 years by Mr. Smith, who died July 4, will continue to be available. The new firm will be known as Hereford Photos, Inc.

NEW SHORTHORN GROUP

A new Shorthorn organization covering areas in both Wyoming and Nebraska has been started under the name Wyo-Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders Association for cattlemen of the breed in the Platte Valley. Paul Kurtz of Scottsbluff, Nebr., is the president; Ralph Wells of Torrington, Wyo., the vice-president, and Earl Michael of Torrington, secretary. The members plan to sponsor feeder calf sales in the fall and a registered sale in the spring.

POLLED HEREFORD SHOW NEWS

The 1952 National Polled Hereford Show and Sale will be held in Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 29-31. Premiums totaling \$10,000, as well as other awards and trophies, will be presented to winning exhibitors. W. J. Largent of Merkel, Tex., prominent Hereford breeder and widely known beef cattle judge, has been named to handle the judging at the show. The show is being held in the Southwest for the first time since the 1933 National at Fort Worth. The Tulsa show follows the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City, Oct. 18-25, when a Polled Hereford class will be featured for the first time in the 54-year history of that show; around 210 head are expected to be entered. The 1951 National was held in November at Louisville, Ky., and attracted an estimated 3,500 visitors. The annual sale held in connection with the show established a new record, with a total of \$193,325 and an average of \$2,578 per head recorded on the 75 sale animals.

ANGUS SHOW PLANS IN MOTION

Sixteen silver trophies and plaques worth more than \$1,000 will be awarded to top exhibitors of the National Angus Show to be held in conjunction with the Tulsa, Okla., State Fair, Oct. 3-9. Two of the trophies were donated by the Angus Journal, the rest by Tulsa business firms. The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association and the Tulsa Fair Corporation are offering \$10,000 in premiums. One of the highlights of this national show will be the southwestern regional annual meeting and banquet to be held Oct. 8. Guest

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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ODUCER

speaker of the evening will be R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board in Chicago.

NEW HORSE BARN AT DENVER

Opening of the 1953 National Western Stock Show at Denver on Jan. 16 will mark the first use of a new \$200,000 301x201-foot horse barn which provides 298 individual stalls and 17 pens. The stalls previously used for show horses will be made available for cattle, says Manager John T. Caine III, and the new arrangement eliminates tents formerly used for rodeo stock. Mr. Caine also discloses that public demand has resulted in scheduling of three extra horse show and rodeo performances during the show.

CHANDLER, DOUBLE M TAKE HONORS AT OREGON FAIR

Chandler Hereford Ranch of Baker and Double M Ranch of Adams shared top honors in the Hereford division of the annual Oregon State Fair last month at Salem. A two-year-old Chandler bull was named champion of the show and the reserve champion bull was shown by Double M. Champion female honors went to a two-year-old from Double M.

NEW AMARILLO SHOW HELD

Formerly vice-president of the Amarillo Fat Stock Show, Lee T. Bivins of Amarillo has been elected to the presidency, in which he succeeds Jack Roach, also of Amarillo, incumbent president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Association. The 1953 show will be held the first week in March.

TWO COLORADO GROUPS JOIN TO PUT ON HEREFORD EVENT

The Colorado Hereford sale to be held Nov. 30-Dec. 1 in the Pike's Peak Cattle Growers' sale pavilion at Colorado Springs, Colo., is being sponsored by both the Colorado Hereford Association and the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, which is the state's commercial cattlemen's organization. The three judges who will work the sale are all commercial cattlemen: Howard Linger of Alamosa; Dick Klett, Las Animas, and Dick Jones, Yampa.

NEW POLLED HEREFORD HIGH

At Otis, Kan., last month, a Polled Hereford bull sale sold in the Fritz Kerbs & Sons Ranch disposal for \$43,500. Buyer was Allen Engler of Topeka. The previous record price of a bull of the breed was \$42,000.

COLORADO GOVERNOR PAYS \$9,100 FOR SALE-TOPPER

Governor Dan Thornton of Colorado put down the top price of \$9,100 for a bull in the sale staged at Gunnison, Colo., by Tom Field and Mitch Munis early last month. Consignor of the animal was John T. Reagor of Yampa. Sale

October, 1952

SALES

Oct.
25
Idaho

IDAHO CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION Herefords 250 BULLS Shorthorns

13th Annual Sale
Filer Fairgrounds, FILER, IDAHO, OCT. 25—11:00 A.M.
For catalog write to Idaho Cattlemen's Ass'n.,
308 Continental Bank Bldg., Boise, Idaho

Oct.
26-27-28
Wyo.

BIG HORN BASIN HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION SHOW OCT. 26

80 top quality, well grown bulls
sell Oct. 27, 72 horned and
8 polled bulls
100 over 100 range bulls sell
the next day on Oct. 28
For information write J. M. Nicholls, Sec.,
Cody, Wyo.

October
27th
AND

Thorp Hereford Farms

★ ★ ★ All Star SALE ★ ★ ★

Both at Thorp Hereford Farms South Ranch
12 MI. NE OF BRITTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

October
28th

NORTH STAR HEREFORDS, Inc.
Thorp Hereford Farms, BULLS
WILLIAM KRAKFA

1st Annual
Combination
SALE

IDAHO
Oct.
28-29

NORTH IDAHO ANGUS SALE
15 BULLS LEWISTON, IDAHO FAIRGROUNDS 49 FEMALES
First Annual Sale—Show 28th, Sale 29th
Starts 1:00 P.M.
For catalog write to
Idaho Aberdeen-Angus Assn., Box 455, Gooding, Ida.

Nebraska
Oct.
29-30

CHADRON HEREFORD SHOW & SALE
200 Show Cattle — 80 Rugged Range Bulls
Show Oct. 29 . . . Sale Oct. 30
FOR CATALOG WRITE H. A. PEGUES, CHADRON, NEBR.

Oct.
30-31
WYO.

CENTRAL HEREFORD ASSOCIATION
SHOW, OCTOBER 30 SALE, OCTOBER 31
At County Fairgrounds, Lusk, Wyo.
100 HEREFORD BULLS
The absolute tops from this area
Write for catalog to S. E. West, Lusk, Wyo.

NOV.
1
COLO.

WESTERN SHORTHORN Association
SIXTH ANNUAL FALL SALE — BRUSH, COLO. — NOV. 1, 1952
35 BULLS — 30 FEMALES — 50 4-H AND FFA STEER CALVES
Brush Sale Pavilion — Grading 8 A.M. — Sale 10 A.M.
Grading by Reuben Albaugh, Calif. Livestock Specialist, Using Red Bluff System
For a catalog write Charles E. Kirk, Sale Manager, Castle Rock, Colo.

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ODUCER

2,4,5-T PROVES VALUE AS KILLER OF MESQUITE

Further evidence of the possibilities of 2,4,5-T as a brush-killer is shown by the results of mesquite control tests on the New Mexico A&M College experimental ranch near Las Cruces. Applied as a foliage wetting spray at the rate of 0.2 per cent in water, the chemical produced 90 to 100 per cent top kills. Complete kills, with no sprouting, ran as high as 92 per cent, although the average was about 40 per cent. Lower concentrations than 0.2 per cent were not effective, and higher concentrations did not produce sufficiently greater kills to justify the extra chemical cost.

The tests showed that complete coverage of the mesquite foliage with the chemical is essential for good control. When portions of the branches were not sprayed, those continued to grow, and the plant did not die.

Early season treatment in May and June produced up to 75 per cent complete kills. As the season progressed, the percentage of kill decreased, until by August the percentage of kill was near zero. In other words, treatment should be carried out at about the time the plants reach the full-leaf stage, but before the leaves begin to mature and harden.

The chemical was applied from a pick-up truck at the rate of 7:5 gallons of spray mixture per acre (plants averaged 125 per acre). Cost of this method, including labor, was estimated at about \$1.50 to \$1.75 an acre.

Summer Pasture Tests Projected in Colorado

A series of summer pasture tests running for several years was recently projected by 50 Colorado ranchers and Forest and Extension Service officials who witnessed the conclusion of the region's first such experiment near Nathrop, Colo., on the ranch and summer forest range of Frank Fehling.

Three bunches of cattle, uniform quality long yearling steers, were turned onto special test pastures in July. At the end of the 63-day test period the cattle were weighed and gains noted. One bunch was run on a fenced unit of the forest range where animal load was considered extremely light; a second bunch on the open range adjacent to a normal stock load of cow-and-calf herd; a third group on an irrigated pasture of mixed grasses and legumes.

The first bunch averaged gains of 120.6 pounds per head; the second, 10.4 pounds, and the third 118 pounds. Sponsors of the unique test agreed that gains were too close for "spot evaluation" of quality or quantity of feed. It was agreed, however, that the tests indicated feed was more than adequate in the Nathrop area and ranges generally are excellent and improving. The group decided to establish at least four other similar tests in other sections of Colo-

SALES

**Dec.
1
Colo.**

COLORADO CATTLEMEN'S HEREFORD BULL SALE
Colorado Springs (3 mi. east, Highway 24)—10 A.M.
PIKE'S PEAK CATTLEGROWERS SALE PAVILION
165 BULLS
CO-SPONSORED SALE:
Colorado Cattlemen's Assn. & Colorado Hereford Assn.
For catalog write to Colorado Hereford Assn.
Rt. 1, Box 140, Littleton, Colo. Lars O. Prestrud, Sale Mgr.

**DEC.
13
COLO.**

**NATIONAL WESTERN
POLLED HEREFORD**
Association
Annual Show and Auction — Denver Stock Yards — Dec. 13

**MARCH
1 & 2
OREGON**

OREGON POLLED HEREFORD ASSOCIATION
3rd Annual Sale
Albany, Oregon—March 1 & 2, 1953
SALE AT FAIRGROUNDS — H. B. SAGER, Auctioneer
For information write Don Coin Walrod, Secretary Oregon Polled Hereford Association, Box 511, Oregon City, Oregon.

rado where results may be used as supplemental guides for determining range conditions.

LEADING CATTLE STATES

The leaders in 1900 are the leaders today.

That generalized statement can be a summary of the study made this month by the American National Cattlemen's Association of the state rankings and increases and decreases in beef cattle population over the 52 years between 1900 and today.

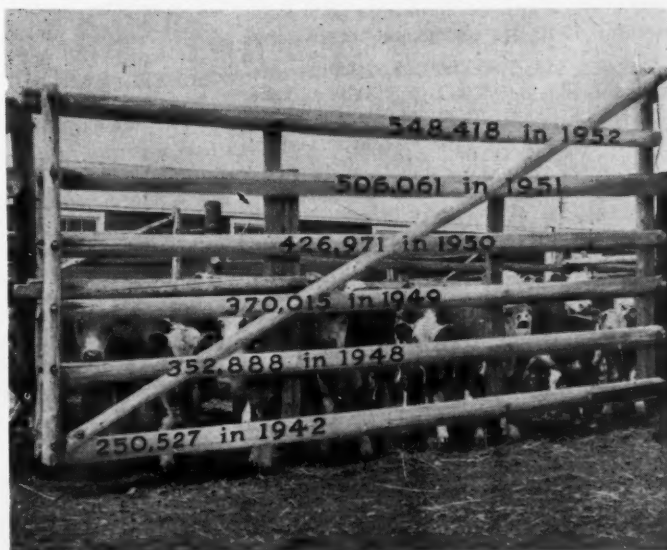
However, below the top dozen states, there has been marked re-alignment of the rankings of the 48 states.

Texas, with more than 7,000,000 beef cattle, topped the states at the turn of

the century as it does today. However, Texas had the smallest percentage gain of any of the 28 states which increased beef cattle population. In 1900, Texas had 7,313,000 head listed as "not for milk" in Department of Agriculture figures. On Jan. 1, 1952, the Lone Star State had 7,350,000—a gain of one-half of one percent.

North Dakota receives credit for having the highest percentage gain—54.55 per cent—and in jumping the most states—15, from 32nd to 17th ranking. North Dakota's beef cattle population in 1900 was 449,000. This year it was 988,000. Following close behind in percentage increase were Montana, Louisiana, South Dakota, Florida, Oregon, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Mississippi, all with more than 40 per cent.

Multiply the calves shown through the gate above by 50,000 and you will have an idea of the record number of registrations issued during the fiscal year, says the American Hereford Association. The total of 548,418 registrations set another new world's record. (Photo by American Hereford Association.)



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Two states considered important in beef cattle production in 1900 tied for the distinction of slipping the most in ranking. They were Wisconsin, from 13th to 34th, and New York, from 18th to 39th. Ohio went from 11th to 26th.

Rhode Island, with only 1,000 beef cattle today compared with 12,000 in 1900, remains in 48th spot.

The top ten producing and feeding states today, in order of their ranking, are shown here with their beef cattle population figures. Rankings and numbers for 1900 are shown in parenthesis:

Texas 1 (1), 7,350,000 (7,313,000); Nebraska 2 (4), 3,948,000 (2,348,000); Iowa 3 (2), 3,817,000 (3,472,000); Kansas 4 (3) 3,464,000 (2,882,000); South Dakota 5 (9) 2,242,000 (1,087,000); Missouri 6 (6) 2,224,000 (2,021,000); Oklahoma 7 (5) 2,120,000 (2,154,000); Illinois 8 (7) 2,024,000 (1,987,000); Montana 9 (15) 1,925,000 (875,000); Colorado 10 (8) 1,812,000 (1,138,000).

Deep South states have not increased cattle population drastically enough to warrant attention on that score alone. However, when the beef-cattle numbers are weighed with the knowledge that each animal is heavier and better than the 1900 animal, it becomes a matter of national interest.

Here is how the southern states have changed their population figures as well

as state-by-state ranking since 1900 and particularly in the past 15 years:

Florida with a 50 per cent increase to 1,250,000 today ranks 13th, as compared with 21st in 1900. Louisiana is 16th today, was 28th in 1900, with a 54 per cent increase to 1,040,000 head. Mississippi climbed over nine states to today's ranking of 20th with 831,000 cattle (42 per cent). Alabama moved up seven steps and 40 per cent from 31st in 1900, with 762,000 cattle on hand today.

Tennessee's 25th place is the same, with 714,000 cattle on hand (27 per cent). Arkansas did not change its rank either, remaining at 27th, although increasing 26 per cent to 686,000 head. And Virginia, with 564,000, remained at 30th (18 per cent). Georgia dropped from 24th to 28th, but had a 16 per cent increase to 525,000 head today. West Virginia and North and South Carolina had decrease from 21 to 32 per cent.

Grass Silage

(Continued from Page 12)

Other considerations: Generally speaking, packing while ensiling is not necessary for unwilted silage, but is essential for wilted silage. It is always desirable to keep the forage well distributed. Regularity of filling is essential. For best results, not more than 36

hours should elapse between times of filling. If more than 48 hours elapse, some spoilage invariably results.

Sealing the silo properly will save considerable feed. It is well to add a load or two of quite green chopped forage without preservative on top. This should be well packed and rounded off so that the center is the highest point. Other methods of sealing can be used if desired, such as layers of paper, roofing paper, saw dust, wet straw and others.

A good plan for fitting grass silage into a farm program is to ensile the first cutting hay crop. Then curing is usually difficult and the other cuttings are used for making hay.

Feeding Grass Silage

Uses of grass silage: Grass silage makes excellent feed for dairy and beef cattle, sheep, horses, goats and chickens. However, its greatest use is confined to the first three groups of livestock. The amount of grass silage an animal will consume depends upon several things. Among these are palatability, quality of product, crop ensiled and "education" of the animal.

At first, many animals will not eat very large amounts of grass silage. This is particularly true of the dairy cows accustomed to corn silage and heavy grain feeding. If grass silage is fed persistently, most cows will soon acquire a definite liking for it. The best procedure is to raise heifers on grass silage during winter feeding. Then the heifers can be "educated" to consume large amounts.

A very important point to remember is that ensiling a crop does not improve it. Admittedly, stemmy soybeans usually make better silage than hay. But weedy crops or plants ensiled too mature will not be greatly improved by ensiling. Don't expect to get out any better feed than you put in.

Amount to feed: Ordinarily, the grass silage should be fed in about the same amounts as corn silage. A good thumb rule is 3 pounds of silage for each 100 pounds of live weight. This amounts to 30 to 40 pounds a day. It is not unusual to feed 50 to 60 pounds to heavy roughage-consuming cows.

Replace corn silage: Grass silage can safely and easily replace corn silage. It should be remembered, however, that grass silage does not contain quite so much total nutrient pound for pound as corn silage. On an average, it contains about 90 per cent as much total digestible nutrient. When as much as 150 pounds of ground grains per ton of forage are added as a preservative, the total digestible nutrients are about equal to that of corn silage.

A good plan on larger farms, where two or more silos are available, is alternately to feed corn silage and grass silage each day. Under these conditions, cows eat the most silage.

COLT ACTION

When baby horses want their dinner, They just dance around and whinner.

—HOWARD HAYNES

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"So you're not the marrying kind!"

Saves protein supplement: An important consideration is the possible saving of protein supplement in the grain mixture. Experimentally, it has been shown that good alfalfa silage, liberally fed, supplies an adequate amount of protein. This is also true of good quality silage made from red, alsike or Ladino clover.

A simple grain mixture of corn, oats and iodized salt was all that was found necessary in the experiments. In the case of soybean silage and mixed grass silages, about 15 per cent protein supplement in the grain mixture is recommended. This is more than necessary when legume hay is also fed.

Feed with hay: Normally a full amount of hay is fed along with grass silage. About 7 pounds of hay to each 100 pounds of live weight is usually recommended. However, grass silage can readily replace up to one-half the amount of hay. This replacement should be done on the basis of 3 pounds of silage for 1 of hay.

Except under extreme conditions, silage should never replace more than one half the normal feeding of hay. To do so increases the silage a cow eats to a point where she is unable to consume a sufficient amount of dry matter. Consequently, she doesn't take in enough nutrients to maintain her weight and milk production at the greatest efficiency.

RANDOM ROUNDUP

An English farmer was much mystified not long ago when he found a field gate had been removed from his property, allowing a herd of cattle to roam the nearby village. When the police were called in to investigate the matter, it came to light that early one morning a cow had been seen running down the village street with the gate on its horns.

Mexican livestock is facing a new kind of hazard, according to news re-

SKIN GAME

Some people welcome the mosquito season with the hope it will take their minds off the income tax "bite."

—HOWARD HAYNES

ports from south of the border which state that vampire bats, carrying cattle paralysis, have already caused \$3,500,000 worth of damage to cattle herds this year. The ministry of agriculture has organized flying brigades to attempt to wipe out the deadly mammals in their underground nesting places. Scientists have produced a special vaccine to help cattle resist the effects of the vampire bats' infections, but such vaccine is not now available in sufficient amounts to take care of the industry's needs fully.

The idea of the fair is far from new, according to Dr. O. D. Duncan, Oklahoma A.&M. College rural sociologist, who points out that originally it was closely associated with thankfulness for the harvests, culminating in colonial America with our Thanksgiving Day. In early days on the European continent fairs were held in the market place, prominent in Biblical times as a social gathering place and news exchange. Just as today, the first fairs gave people a chance to gather for visits, comparison of products and exchange of information on various subjects.

A Hindu-Moslem clash in Calcutta recently resulted in one death and several injuries, as Hindus tried to stop a group of Moslems they met leading a cow to be sacrificed. (To the Hindus, the cow is a sacred animal.)

Wisconsin boasts many a Holstein cow, but even there it's unusual to see one of the black-and-white dairy animals airborne. As a stunt for the national plowing contests at Kasson, Minn., a 15-foot helium-filled plastic cow was designed to hover over the scene of the contests. During a "test flight" a gust of wind snapped the temporary rope holding the airy bossy and off she went. Not long after she was sighted floating

half a mile above a town in the neighboring state of Wisconsin.

The cattle business has a real stake in the coming election! At various points in the country bulls (or pictures thereof) are prominently stationed as a reminder to the citizenry, with the sign "I'm registered but can't vote . . . YOU can!"



(Cont. fr. P. 4)

lived at Encinal 30 years.) We are facing full-scale range feeding for the third consecutive year. Good grass rains have fallen over most of central and east Texas; west and southwest Texas still very dry. Cattle are in fair condition due to range supplement being given by most all ranchmen. From past experience, most of us have learned it is easier to hold it on than to put it on, so therefore in most instances livestock have not been allowed to lose too much weight. I like your magazine very much; it is always interesting and to the point, on subjects of concern to the cattlemen.—J. M. Burkholder, LaSalle County, Tex.

NEBRASKA WRITER—Cattle prices have dropped but it still doesn't make me cry as I've got plenty of hay and feed to keep 150-200 head through the winter. Next spring will be different... The economic picture, nationally and worldwide, is such that we will have a need for beef for a long time. . . The coming election means a lot to many people. . . My wheat is up and growing for over a week now. . . The PRODUCER is a great livestock magazine and I wouldn't be without it.—Milton A. Howell, Dawson County, Nebr.

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Personal Mention

Chairman of the U. S. section of the Mexico-United States Committee, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is **William B. Wright**, Deeth, Nev., former president of the American National Cattlemen's Association.

Ada Melvin, secretary to F. E. Mollin, the American National's executive secretary, took an important leap last month when she became Mrs. Ross Moore. The Moores plan to continue living in Denver.

Loren C. Bamert, Ione, Calif., former president of the American National, is the proud new grandfather of twin boys born last month to Daughter Betty Ann and her husband, Ronald C. Curran.

Obituaries

Mrs. Birdie Gerald Alden: The mother of Mrs. Myrtle Black, office manager of the American National Cattlemen's Association in Denver, died suddenly at her home on Sept. 12. She was 73. Burial was in the family plot at Lewisville, Ark.

Art Langman: One of the West's best known auctioneers and head of the Billings (Mont.) Livestock Commission Co. and Billings Auction Yards, Mr. Langman passed away suddenly on Sept. 9 in his home city.

R. J. Kinzer: Hereford breeders in early September paid their final tribute to a man who guided their industry for 35 years as secretary of the American Hereford Association. Mr. Kinzer, who was 75, died suddenly while visiting a breed establishment near Plant City, Fla., Aug. 29. He was chairman of the board of the association at the time of his death and made his home at Sarasota, Fla. He had retired from the post of secretary in 1946 and had moved then from Kansas City where he resided from 1911 to 1946. During his lifetime he had garnered many honors for his work in the industry.

LIMITED DIET OKEH

Stockmen in drouth areas can prevent stunted growth and maintain health and weight of young beef calves by feeding enough protein, mineral and carotene (alfalfa meal or hay, and grass silage) even though the supply of hay or other roughage is greatly limited, according to the USDA. With care, the calves will later grow rapidly and economically when given liberal feed allowances. Stockmen may consult their county agents or livestock specialists about the most practical feeds to use in their particular region, it was pointed out.



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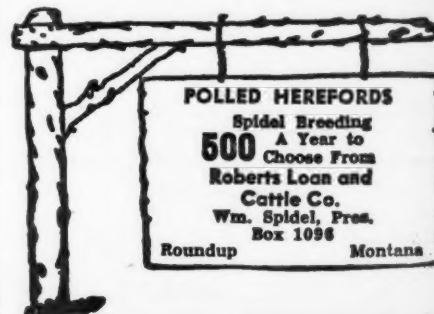
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